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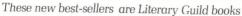
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Markings

























SS. RENOIR MY

FATHER, Jean Renois (Publisher's edition, \$8.95) 72. THE VIKING BODS

Peter De Vries (Pub. edition, \$5.00)

227. The Beards' NEW BASIC HISTORY OF THE

182. THE NEW COMPLE STORIES OF THE GREAT OPERAS, Millson Cross (Pub. edition, \$4.95)

Farmer BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL COOKBOOK

229. WANDERERS EAST-WARD, WANDERERS WEST

but texts are full-length-not a word is cut

PERHAPS you have noticed how many of today's best-sellers are Literary Guild books. But, you may not have realized that members get these books as soon as published - and are guaranteed savings of 40% to 60% on every book they want. In recent weeks, for example, members were offered The Making of the President 1964 for \$3.50 instead of \$6.95 in the publisher's edition; Is Paris Burning? for \$2.95 instead of \$6.95; The Looking

edition; is rurin burning; for \$2.55 instead of \$0.35; file Looning. Glass War for \$2.95 instead of \$4.95; intern for \$2.95 instead of \$5.95. Being first to enjoy the newest best-sellers at savings like these fore publication, Guild editors contract for the books which in their judgment will be most widely discussed and enjoyed - from among thousands of manuscripts submitted by leading publishers. Hand

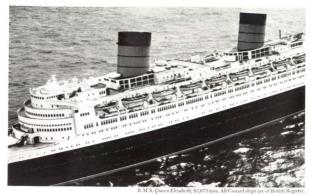
thousands of manuscripts summitted by reading publishers. Hund-some Guild editions are then printed in large, economical press runs which make possible the savings to members. Coming selections are described before publication in the Guild's Coming selections are described before publication in the Usuan x free monthly Preview. As a member, you need accept only four books during the coming year, out of the 20 or more offered each month. For every four you buy, you may choose a free bonus book. Why not begin enjoying the many benefits of Guild membership by taking advantage of this introductory offer right now? Send no

Literary Guild of America, Inc., Garden City, New York TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965

Dept. 59-TZX, Garden City, N. Y. Press enter the sax fixed method of the Utreary Crease enter the sax fixed method of the Utreary Crease enter the sax fixed method of the Utreary Crease enter the sax fixed method of the sax fixed t

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Well, it's one.

Beginning Oct. 1, economy joins luxury aboard express sailings between New York and Europe.

CUNARD'S mighty Queens offer you supreme seagoing experience all year round. But come October 1, this splendor becomes yours to revel in at low, low round-trip Excur-

sion rates from just \$316 Tourist, \$406 Cabin, \$660 First Class.*

At these prices, your only question need be whether you can get away for a trip this fall. We hope so. For this fall —when Europe is at its best—Cunard's Queens are literally the world's biggest bargains. Attentive British service, exquisite cuisine, fun and relaxation all add up to the time of your life for a long weekend at sea. And it's all included in the price of your ticket.

P.S. If you must hurry, fly one way by BOAC-CUNARD Super VC-10 or Rolls-Royce 707 jet.

*Excursion fare periods: October 1, 1965 to Febraary 28, 1966. Reductions apply to round trip by ship with up to 30 days ashore in Europe; minimum fares quoted apply New York-Southampton

See your travel agent or Cunard. Main office in U.S., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965

Ship by air for less than surface carrier? Since when?

Since Air Express

It's probably no surprise that Air Express is the fastest way to ship. But it may surprise you that it's often the most economical way. Especially in the 5 to 50 pound range.

For example, you can ship 20 pounds from New York to Chicago for less than motor carrier (\$6.20 vs. \$6.82). In other words, you're time and money ahead

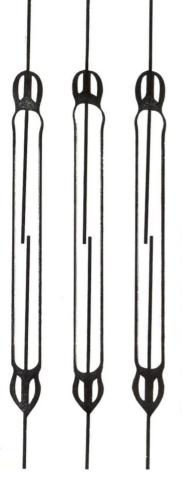
That's just as true when you compare Air Express

figured door to door—no extras for pickup or deliver. And pickup is made within 2 hours of your call.

But doesn't it make sense that Air Express would give you the best service in the air and on the ground? It's a joint venture of all 39 scheduled airlines and

One last point to remember: there is only one Air Express. Want to know more? Call your local REA Express office. Air Express outdelivers them all . . .

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WE'RE MAKING THESE BY THE MILLIONS TO IMPROVE YOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE

They look simple enough, but they're actually tiny precision devices. The two metal blades must be properly oriented and sealed into glass tubes a precise distance from each other.

Called "sealed contacts" these devices are key elements in the new Electronic Switching System that Western Electric is now building for the Bell telephone network. They are, in fact, among the few moving parts in this incredibly complex system, and have been

specially designed to work compatibly with its sophisticated electronic equipment.

After the electronic elements have chosen the best route for your telephone call, a series of these contacts will snap closed to route it through the switching network to the number you want.

Obviously all these contacts must be ready to respond instantly whenever called upon. And they will, because making such precision parts in tremendous volume — and making them

to meet the highest possible standards — is a way of life for Western Electric.

And the reason it's our way of life is that, as manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System, we share the goal of bringing you the world's finest communications.



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Here's HOW Record Club of America Works: Fill out your Lifetime Membership application Send it, with your check or money order for \$5 to Record Club of America. By return mail you'll receive your membership card guaranteeing you our regular discount of more than 1/3 off on every record you buy. That means you buy at deale costs: all \$3.79 LP's at \$2.39; \$4.79 LP's at \$2.99 and \$5.79 LP's at just \$3.69. And our publication, Disc., which regularly supplements Schwann's listings, keeps you informed of the Club's extra-saving "double discount" specials like those featured at right. Disc. also presents timely critical reviews by many of the nation's leading authorities. For your convenience we always enclose an order blank. Your order is processed the day we get it. Records come to you factory new. If not completely satisfactory they can be returned, immediate replacement guaranteed. Over 250,000 individual members and many of the nation's leading schools and libraries are today enjoying tremendous savings made possible through Record Club of America Why not join them . . . and join us, today?

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buy \$25,000 of Allstate 10 year convertible Term
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Iron-clad protection for your family, at rates that won't put a big dent in your budget.

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Allstate Life Insurance Company.



"Will it fit when I grow up, Daddy?"

You're in good hands with Allstate

TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965

If you were wishing for an easy way to catch up on what's happening in science, here it is.

here it is.



Science Year, 1965. By the editors of World Book Encyclopedia.

It costs \$6.95, and you buy it by mail.

Understandable, authoritative, exciting, "Science Year" is a new kind of book detailing man's adventures into space, earth, and life science. Its 16 special articles include exclusive reports on Russian space science, new breakthroughs on surgical transplants. A three-dimensional Trans-Vision above once rhis the human lung. Lavishly illustrated, fully indexed. A great book for the family and the science-struck youngster. Perfect for laymen who need to know what it is all about. 394 pages, 245 illustrations with more than half in color.

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Knowing the business centers of Europe is our business. And we've compiled 192 pages of facts and figures that take all the mystery out of doing business in scores of cities abroad. You'll get information on economic trends, banking connections—rates on loans, business bours. How to plan trade missions, make contacts. Details on labor unions, documentation. Tips on packing, passports, customs, tripping. Recommended hotels and restaurants... hoedwaiters mames. And a section on Market Air—TWA's program to help you develop new markets abroad.

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TIME LISTINGS

TELEVISION

Wednesday, September 22 BOB HOPE PRESENTS THE CHRYSLER THEA TER (NBC, 9-10 p.m.). Jack Lord, Pat O'Brien, Sheree North and Dana Wynter get involved in a murder trial

Thursday, September 23 THURSDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES ICBS. 9-11:15 p.m.). William Holden, Lilli Palmer and Hugh Griffith in The Counter-

feit Traitor, a rousing World War II spy THE DEAN MARTIN SHOW (NBC. 10-11 p.m.). Guests include John Wayne. Peggy Lee, Jack Jones and Shari Lewis.

Friday, September 24
THE ADDAMS FAMILY (ABC, 8:30-9
p.m.), Part I of "Morticia's Romance," in which Carolyn Jones will play both herself as a 22-year-old and a character called Ophelia Frump, Margaret Hamilton, Oz's Wicked Witch, guest-stars.

Saturday, September 25 THE BEATLES (ABC: 10:30-11 a.m.). Animated-cartoon Beatles with some real Beatles sound tracks. A new weekly series

Sunday, September 26 ISSUES AND ANSWERS (ABC. 1-1:30 p.m.). Howard K. Smith interviews Vice President Hubert Humphrey on the backto-school campaign

THE BELL TELEPHONE HOUR (NBC. 6:30-7:30 p.m.). Guests include Ginger Rogers and Flla Fitzgerald

BONANZA (NBC. 9-10 p.m.). Ramon Navarro plays an old man who claims to own all of Virginia City, as well as the

Monday, September 27 THE NURSES (ABC, 2-2:30 p.m.). A new daily soaper. Première HULLABALOO (NBC, 7:30-8 p.m.). Da-id McCallum, who plays Illya on

RECORDS

Orchestral

U.N.C.L.E., is guest host

IVES: FOURTH SYMPHONY (Columbia) Charles Ives once said, "I found out I could not go on using the familiar chords did, and as a virtual recluse who had never heard a note of Schoenberg, he set down his inner music, delving into dis sonance and polytonality in 1916. The by Leopold Stokowski and the American Symphony Orchestra celebrates the long-delayed recognition of a major composer.

ROSSINI: OVERTURES (Deutsche Grammophon). These brief episodes are gems that rank with the wisest and wittiest works of Mozart. In them Rossini displays a full range of musical motifs, from somber revertes to brilliant marches with a Pied Piper fascination. Tullio Serafin conquety the Rome Opera Orchestra with elegance and exuberance

SCHUMANN: FOUR SYMPHONIES (Columbia). In recording Schumann's sympho-

All times E.D.T.

nies as they were originally orchestrated, Leonard Bernstein has compiled a catalogue of the composer's many moods. He deals decisively with the complicated polyphonic structure that Schumann imposed upon his gentle. lyric thoughts and puts the composer-whimsical, sad, angryacross without blurring overlaps of Teu-

DVORAK: SLAVONIC DANCES (Columbia). At his worst. Dvorák can make music sound like busy work for idle hands, but he can also evoke the folk music of Hohemia echoing across silent valleys and hills. It is this Dvorák that George Szell and the Cleveland Orchestra capture

CARL NIELSEN: SINFONIA ESPANSIVA (COlumbia). Leonard Bernstein and the Royal Danish Orchestra do a brisk, lucid job with a slick musical pastiche that seems to combine Sibelius strings, Bruckner mysticism and Grieg schmalz. Along the way there are some very disconcerting faraway voices giving tongue on distant Scandinavian mountaintops. But what is ter; it is also authentically Bernstein's.

CINEMA

HELPI The Beatles romp through sight and sound gags, pursued by a band of sinister Orientals out to make a human sacrifice of Ringo. Addicts will welcome the shots of the Beatles' communal pad. which-among other things-has wall-to-

THE KNACK. Director Richard Lester. who Helped! the Beatles, makes Rita Fushingham the goal of three zany British bachelors. At the final guffaw, it's three down and goal to go.

RAPTURE. A gloomy farm household on the coast of Brittany harbors an escaped criminal (Dean Stockwell) who fulfills the various needs of an embittered exjudge (Melvyn Douglas), his otherworldly daughter (Patricia Gozzi), and a bedserving wench (Gunnel Lindblom). The tragic result is a triumph for English Director John Guillermin

DARLING. Julie Christie irresistibly shows how to succeed in bed without hardly trying. This tale has its own kind of moral: when you finally get there, it's time to get up and go somewhere else.

THE IPCRESS FILE. Harry Palmer (Michael Caine) is an un-Bonded type of counterspy who can hardly see without his glasses and does his job only to keep from being sent to jail. But he does it well and interestingly enough to make a thriller that is fun all the way

SHIP OF FOOLS. Grand Hotel affoat, with such passengers as Vivien Leigh. Lee Marvin, Simone Signoret and Oskar Wernet

BOOKS

Best Reading

LANGUAGE ON VACATION, by Dmitri A Borgmann. The author is a word fanatic of the most ingenious order, produces resolutely useless, teasingly fascinating information about anagrams, antigrams, palindromes. How many people can look at Satan and see Santa?

THE EMPEROR OF ICE CREAM, by Brian Moore. A tough, uncompromising novel about a very young man who learns the value of self-respect by during to meet the



By French law, only brandy from the is: Fine Champagne Cognae V.S.O.P.

Remy Martin makes Very Superior Old Pale Fine Champagne Cognac VSOP

Choose Remy Martin the finest Cognae brandy. One quality...one bottle

REMY MARTII



PRIDE OF COGNAC SINCE 1724 - 80 PROOF RENFIELD IMPORTERS, LTD., N. Y.

The writer of this ad rented an Avis car recently. Here's what I found:

I write Avis ads for a living. But that doesn't make me a paid liar.

When I promise that the least you'll get from Avis is a clean Plymouth with everything in perfect order, I expect Avis to back me up.

I don't expect full ashtrays; it's not like them.

I know for a fact that everybody in that company, from the president down, tries harder.

"We try harder" was their idea; not mine.

And now they're stuck with it; not me.

So if I'm going to continue writing these ads, Avis had better live up to them. Or they can get themselves a new boy.

They'll probably never run this ad.

Property Loss Insurance, Liability Insurance,

Income Loss Insurance, Accounts Receivable Insurance,

Property-in-Transit Insurance, Glass Insurance,

Crime and Dishonesty Insurance, Boiler and Machinery Insurance?



save.

Now your Travelers man can put all this protection in a single policy for your business. He can even include your cars and trucks.

You save up to 15% - even more.

You save the time and nuisance of buying each kind of insurance separately, dealing with different agents, remembering

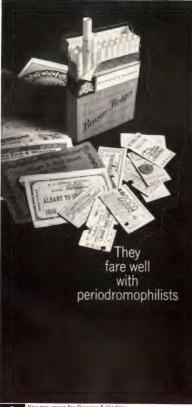
which policy covers what.

And you can free capital by paying for the whole works on our monthly budget plan.

We call it the ONE policy. And it's available in most states right this minute from your Travelers agent or insurance broker.

Look in the Yellow Pages for

YOUR TRAVELERS MAN



You pay more for Benson & Hedges.

And, from recessed mouthpiece to personal case, you get more.

crises caused by an air raid during World War II. Author Moore (The Luck of Ginger Coffey) casts a cold eve on contem-

Dorary Society but warms it with leith with M85. JACK. By Louise Hall Tharp. An immensely readable biography of Isabella Stewart Gardner- one of Boston's most colorful Victorian lady eccentries. Armed with money, an unfettered imagination and a whim of iron, she kept Boston's most purpose of the property of the prope

SQUARES PROGRESS, by Wilfred Sheed Hounded by his wife and bored to death by the suburb of Bloadbury. Sheed's hera sets out to discover the world of the beats. He does, and is lucky to escape, gratefully, with his sanity intact.

THE GARDENERS OF SALONIKA, by Alain.

Palmer, Sulonika's gardeere, were die carded acteans sent of the World War I commanders in chef to dig trenches on the torpotten Macedonian front he torpotten Macedonian front Perpers elemented to the commander of the commander

preserved in lavender MVB of Britise Catton Author Catton manages to milk fresh tacts and fresh emotions from the officers and fresh emotions from the officers and fresh and fresh and fresh and the officers and take, morally and example of what was at stake, morally and example of the officers and take the

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ward 7, by Valeriy Tarvis. Because his novels reflected so clearly the injustices of Soviet dictatorship. Author Tarsis was unjustly committed to a mental asylum. In this bitter novel he outlines the misery of his fellow inmates.

Best Sellers

FICTION

- The Source, Michener (1 last week)
 Hotel, Hailey (2)
 Up the Down Stoircose, Kaufman (3)
- 4. The Green Berets, Moore (7) 5. The Man with the Golden Gun,
- 6. The Looking Glass War, le Carré (5) 7. Don't Stop the Carnival, Wouk (6)
- 8. Night of Camp David, Knebel (9) 9. The Ambassador, West (8) 10. The Rabbi, Ciardon

NONLICTION Intern, Doctor X (2)

- Intern, Doctor X (2)
 The Making of the President, 1964, White (1)
- 3. Is Paris Burning? Collins and Lapierre (4)
- 4. A Gift of Prophecy, Montgomers (3)
 5. Markings, Hammarskjöld (5)
 6. Games People Play, Berne (6)
- 7 Never Call Retreat, Catton 8. The Oxford History of the American People, Morison (7)
- 9. Manchild in the Promised Land, Brown
- 10. The Memoirs of an Amnesiac,

Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat – so they don't saddle tenants with unnecessary costs!

In Chicago

Gas rates go down again – new \$2,800,000 reduction* totals \$5.2 million in Gas rate cuts this year!

And it's the newest reason why successful builders who want to provide heat at no extra charge always choose Gas.





Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat so they don't saddle owners with unnecessary costs!

Can hast or alastria?

In Chicago, the newer the building...

das near of electric!
In new homes, it's Gas heat 3011 to 9
Gas heat or electric?
In new commercial buildings,
it's Gas heat 365 to 10
Gas heat or electric?
In new industrial buildings,
it's Gas heat 53 to 2

The figures in 1964 proved Gas is the growing heat in Chicago. And it proves most builders make the smart choice. They don't want to saddle future owners with unnecessary heating costs. That's why they choose Gas heat!

....the more likely it is to have Gas heat!







Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat – so they don't saddle tenants with unnecessary costs!

Why does the tenant always pay the bills for electric heat?

The fact is, electric heat costs up to three times more than Gas heat. And the heating choice is the builder's decision. Speculative builders—those whose responsibility ends when a building is completed—don't have to be concerned with future operating costs. But successful builders who retain ownership—who pay their own bills and provide heat—choose Gas heat. That's why the new hirise apartment buildings completed in '64—the luxury buildings that are changing Chicago's skyline—have Gas heat. The owners know Gas heat is so economical they can provide it at no extra charge to tenants.

The tenant always pays the bills for electric heat!



777 North Michigan Avenue Apartments - 777 % et 6 % sour 4 « Sponsors John J Mack and Raymond Sheri Ambrit Land Structural Engineer — sow feet of 4 % sociated Michael Company Company (2) 1 2 mg/s 4 kg sociated (2) 1 mg/s

AT 777 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE, ALL TENANTS ENJOY GAS HEAT— AND GAS AIR CONDITIONING—AT NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat – so they don't saddle tenants with unnecessary costs!

Be sure you rent in a Gas-heated building.

Electric heat bills can add up to an extra month's rent a year.

Gas heat—or electric? There's a big difference in heating costs. And heating bills. That's why far-sighted builders who provide heat and pay their own bills choose Gas heat. But in Chicago, electric heat is the extra charge heat. And it can cost as much as a month's rent—or more—each year because...

The tenant always pays the bills for electric heat!



Hawthorne House—3450 Lake Shore Drive Architect: L. R. Solomon, J. D. Cordwell & Associates, Inc. Mechanical Engineer: William Goodman Mechanical Contractor: Economy Plumbing and Heating Co., Inc.



1000 Lake Shore Plaza—Lake Shore Drive and Oak Street Developer: Harold L. Perlman Architect: Sidney H. Morris & Associates Mechanical Engineer: Nachman-Vragel & Associates Mechanical Contractor: William Adams Engineering Company

AT TWO OF CHICAGO'S NEWEST, NICEST HI-RISE APARTMENT BUILDINGS, GAS HEAT <u>AND</u> GAS AIR CONDITIONING ARE PROVIDED AT NO EXTRA CHARGE

Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat – so they don't saddle tenants with unnecessary costs!

When you look for an apartment...

Electric heat can cost you up to \$350 over a two-year lease.

Be sure you rent a Gas-heated apartment!

In the typical 5-room apartment in Chicago, electric heat costs more than \$350 for two years. That's \$350 extra expense. Because the tenants—not the building owner—pay the bills for electric heat. But in virtually all Gas-equipped apartments in Chicago, Gas is the no-extra-charge heat. Before you sign a lease, remember...

The tenant always pays the bills for electric heat!



Architect: Harry B. Carter & Associates Mechanical Engineer: William Goodman Mechanical Contractor: Ideal Heating Co.



Englewood Terrace Apartments—6450 S. Lowe Avenue Sponsor: Southtown Planning Association Architect Dubin, Dubin and Black

TENANTS PAY NOTHING EXTRA FOR CLEAN GAS HEAT IN THESE MODERN HI-RISE APARTMENT BUILDINGS.

TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965 C9 Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat—so they don't saddle owners with unnecessary costs!

If you're looking for a condominium...

Electric heat can add thousands of dollars to the cost of condominium living.

Be sure you buy a Gas-heated condominium.

In the typical 5-room condominium apartment, electric heat can cost up to 3 times more than Gas heat. Over the life of a 25-year mortgage, your savings with Gas heat can add up to thousands of dollars. And the larger your condominium, the more you save. Because no matter how many rooms you have . . .

Electric heat costs up to 3 times more than Gas heat!



Winston Towers—6833 N. Kedzie Avenue Developer and Builder, Winston-Muss Corporation Architect: Gerber & Pancani Structural Engineer George A. Kennedy & Associates, Inc.



High Ridge Condominium 7074 N. Ridge Avenue Builder and Developer: Charles G. Matthies Inc



The Royalton—6800 N. California Avenue Developer. Fred Allen and Jack Stone Associates Architect. Altman Saichek Associates

EACH OWNER IN THESE ALL-NEW CONDOMINIUMS CAN SAVE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WITH GAS HEAT.

When you look for a home...

Electric heat can cost you an extra \$7500 over the life of your mortgage.

Buy a home with Gas heat and count your savings!

In the typical Chicago home with normal insulation, Gas heat costs about \$300 a year less than electric heat. That's \$7500 you can save over the life of a 25-year mortgage! When a home has heavier insulation and special windows—costly items recommended for use with electric heat—the heating cost differences are reduced. Yet, electric heat still costs much more than Gas heat. That's why, in Chicago, there's no place like home with Gas heat. And the score for 1964 proves it.

In 3020 new homes, it's Gas heat 3011 to 9!



Arjack Company
Builder of the "Golden Gate" project from
130th to 134th Street and Indiana to St. Lawrence Avenue.
100 homes under construction, 1300 planned.



Universal Builders
Builder of approximately 1,200 homes located
in vicinity of 95th and State Streets.
500 more units planned.



Schorsch Brothers Homebuilders, Inc.
Builder of 400 homes in the area bounded by Montrose,
Cumberland, Lawrence and E. River Road. 150 more units planned.



Gallagher and Henry, Builders
Builder of homes and apartment buildings on Chicago's far
south side. Currently building 350 homes in three projects



Albert J. Schorsch and Sons
Builder of 200 homes in the area bounded by Cumberland,
Paris, Catherine and Balmoral Avenues. 75 more units planned.



Witwicki Home Builders, Inc.
Builder of 250 homes in the area bounded by Dee Road, Canfield,
Bryn Mawr and Carmen Avenues, 200 more units planned

In 2 to 5 story apartment buildings, it's Gas heat 573 to 22!

595 two- to five-story apartment buildings were opened for occupancy in Chicago last year. Of these, 573 have Gas heat. And these are just a few of the newest apartment buildings using Gasheat. Gas heat is first by far in apartments throughout Chicago. And it costs nothing extra in most of them!



nt House—6972-78 N. Sheridan Road Builder: Triplarr Construction Co. Architect: Jerome Soltan Heating Contractor: Home Heating Co.



1120 E. 82nd Street
Builder, Dauphin Park Homes



417 W. Roscoe Street
Builder Beldevair Construction Co
Architect Jerome Soltan



6101-09 W. 64th Place Builder: Austin Highland Builders Architect Albert Fabro



Winthrop Walk - 5525 N. Winthrop Avenue Builder, McKnight Construction Co

Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat so they don't saddle owners with unnecessary costs!

In new commercial buildings, it's Gas heat 365 to 10 for electric!

From skyscrapers to restaurants to shopping centers—commercial building owners all over town prefer Gas. In the many new buildings opened for business last year, 365 use Gas heat—10 use electric heat. Here you see just a sample of this year's newest Gasheated commercial buildings.





Executive Towers - 5901-23 N. Cicero Avenue Architect: Marshall Leib



Equitable Building—401 N. Michigan Avenue
Owned and Operated by: The Equidable Life Assurance Society
of the United States
Architect and Mechanical Engineer: Sudimore, Owings & Merrill
Mechanical Contractor: Economy Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc.
Rental Agent Scribber & Co.



Goodman's Discount Department Store—815-21 W 119th Street Architect and Engineer: A. L. Salzman & Sons



St. Bartholomew School — 4935 W. Patterson Avenue Architect: Donald Kay Mechanical Engineer: K. C. & M. Engineers & Associates, Inc. Heating Contractor: Air-Rite Heating & Cooling, Inc.



Corona Cafe —501 N. Rush Street Architect & Engineer: Schmidt, Garden & Erickson Mechanical Contractor: Utility Air Conditioning and Heating Co.

Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat – so they don't saddle owners with unnecessary costs!

In new industrial plants, it's Gas heat 53 to 2!

In the many new industrial buildings that began operation in Chicago last year, 53 use Gas heat—2 use electric heat.

Gas heat is just as popular when commercial and industrial building owners change their method of heating. Last year, 2975 converted to Gas heat, 3 to electric.



Seeburg Corporation—1500 N. Dayton Street
Architect and Engineer Charles A. Maguire & Associates
Mechanical Contractor: S. J. Reynolds Co., Inc.



Perfor Engraving Company—219 W. Superior Street
Architect: Ralph Anderson & Associates
Mechanical Engineer: Frank W. Riederer Associates
Mechanical Contractor: Clearing Heating and Air Conditioning Corp.



United States Steel Service Center 13535 S. Torrence Avenue



United Air Lines Hangar at Chicago O'Hare International Airport



Falcon Tool & Machine Corporation 5005 W. Lake Street

Gas heat or electric? Most builders install clean Gas heat so they don't saddle tenants with unnecessary costs!

In new public housing buildings, it's Gas heat, too!

Modern living at lowest cost is the key to public housing. That's why Gas heat was specified for every Chicago Housing Authority building since 1959. In all their hi-rise buildings, tenants enjoy the modern comfort of Gas heat free of extra charge. The new public housing center shown here is 1965's most spectacular example of how Gas heat helps to keep living costs down.

Chicago Housing Authority Project - Cermak Road and State Street
Owner and Developer The Chicago Housing Authority
Architect and Engineer Regrand Coldbace & Recognition



New low rates, new savingsnewest reason to choose Gas heat

The new \$2,800,000 reduction in Chicago Gas rates—the third major one in 1965—adds up to more than \$13,000,000 in rate reductions in little more than three years. It means even greater savings for Chicago building owners who use Gas heat. And it's good news for you—whether you're looking for an apartment, a condominium or a new home.

Why pay the heating bills in an electrically heated apartment?

Be sure you rent a Gas-heated apartment.

Why pay more for electric heat in a home or condominium? Choose Gas heat—and save thousands of dollars!

When you choose Gas, you join the overwhelming majority of Chicagoans who already know...

Gas does the BIG JOBS better-for less!





... and vice versa!

Every night at nine.

You arrive in time for breakfast and a full day of business or pleasure.

But best reason of all for flying Midalia is that you're going to London and not Rome. After all, just because you're going on a business trip it doesn't mean you can't at least feel like you're off on a holiday to Rome. And that's the feeling you'll experience on all out

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On the other hand, if you're in London only to make a connecting flight to some other city in Northern or Central Europe, you still benefit from having flown Altialia. And that's because our flights are served by the same terminal building from which most connecting flights to mainland Europe depart.

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LETTERS

The War in Asia

Sir: May I congratulate you on a comprehensive, well-halanced cover story on the India-Pakistan war [Sept. 17]. India maintains that the 1947 invasion of Kashmir by tribesmen from Pakistan's north west frontier was the initial provocation but you correctly state that a revolt was afready in progress in the disputed state Filming for the Marcu of Timi in India then, I was told of this by the man who led the revolt. Sardar Ibrahim. Prime Minister of Free Kashmii

PETER HOPKINSON

Sir: I congratulate you on your Kashmir reporting. You have been hold enough to point out the real situation. India should have been pressed by the U.N. to honor her plebiscite pledge. Was Pakistan not formed of areas where Muslims were in the majority? How can India consider Kashmir an integral part of India? ZEBUN N. ISLAM

Providence

Sir: We Pakistanis supported the U.S. Sir: We Pakistanis supported the U.S. against Russia. We treated you as our best friend. What return did we receive? A paltry amount of aid and a knife in our back in time of need. Fine show: keep it up. But remember that our leader is Ayuh Khan, a Pakistani who is not afraid of any big power. Ayuh Khan Zindahad! A. A. MIRZY

Karachi, Pakistan

Sir: Sensitive Indians and Pakistanis are profoundly disturbed over this senseless war. The similarities between the countrics-a mutual history, a once-common geography, and the hope of a common defense-are far greater than the differences A voluntary peace corps of Indians and Pakistanis should be formed to help the U.N. restore peace. Such a corps could U.N. restore peace. Such a corps count help create among young people of both countries a consciousness of the desperate need to live together as friends

K. Bhaskara Rao

New York City

Struggle on the Farm

Sir: More power to the Farm Bureau's Charles Shuman [Sept. 3] and his plans to take government out of farming. If he can do it, then peace, balanced budgets, and freedom from disease and death can

BURTON B. JERREI

Sir: If Mr. Shuman would stop trying to run the Government and would stead run the Farm Bureau, his members (MRS.) GERTRUDE MARTINEZ

Sir: Your honest appraisal of the farm mess and Shuman's efforts to untangle it was a breath of fresh air. We farmers who the Farm Bureau are tired of RICHARD GUTHRII

Highway Constructiveness

Sir: Your Essay, "Ode to the Road" [Sept. 10], was most refreshing. We in the traffic engineering field are plagued by the prophets who contend that despite tremendous improvement in highway design and traffic control, we are destined to pro-longed congestion. These prophets con clude that a gain of 6,000,000 vehicles per year in the U.S. is too much to absorb. vince a disgruntled motorist that such prognostications are valid. Traffic is be-ing handled more efficiently now than ever before, and this situation will continue to improve. Your constructive piece should alleviate many misapprehens BERNARD C. HARTUNG

Executive Secretary nstitute of Traffic Engineers Washington, D.(

Threatened Beauty

Sir: Thank you for the space devoted to conservation and the preservation of the natural beauty of this country [Sept. 17]. The facts you present are shocking, but it is thrilling to see them brought into sharp and sparkling focus on the pages of your

PAUL W. COLBURN Director

Fucker Bird Sanctuary Orange, Calif.

Labor & Management

Sir: To this rank-and-file union member your Essay on union labor [Sept. 17] missed the boat. Neither militancy nor affluence is the significant feature of union labor today. It is power and solidarity on a national scale as reflected in the A.F.L. C.I.O. leadership that counts. This power and solidarity is neither capitalistic noi capitalism. It is an effective counterbalance



Here, far up in the lonely country, where the sky meets the high moors, is the earthy beginning of

Chequers Scotch.

N Mannoch Hill the strange waters rise from granite, flow winecoloured over peat mosses, and mark our first flavouring. They find their way downward into Millbuies Loch and White-wreath Spring and go into the heart whisky of Chequers.

A singular mellow softness

A spirit of a singular mellow softness, there is not in all Scotland another quite like it. Called for-

ward at maturity, it brings its unique character, through blending and marrying, to stand as the heart of our final product. Chequers is



now being despatched to America in restricted amount.

This whisky holds, we may say, a not insignificant place amongst favoured Scotches. Should you find it at your whisky dealer, we commend it to you.

JOHN McEWAN & GO. LTD. By Elgin in Morayshire, Scotland

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to the power of big business and big government. As long as it stays independent, it will serve the nation's interests

DEMETRIUS SAKELLARIOS irimstead. Va.

Sir: It is questionable whether persuasiveness, pressure or whitever name one gives the President's role in the steel negotiations [Sept. 10] should be referred to as "warming the biggest wictory of all' Said Benjamin Franklin: "Those who would give up essential liberty to puichase a little temporary safety deserve meither liberty nor safety.

CHARLES T. RUSSEIT

Gold Supply

Sir: Congratulations on your objective coverage of the world's monetary problems [Sept. 10]. In recent years the volume of trade has outstripped the production of gold. The question arises whether there will be enough gold in the future to supply reserves for credit expansion.

Fairfield, Iowa

Sir: Why worry about the outflow of gold caused by French intransigence? France owes us some \$588 million from World War I debts, some \$588 million for more than the state of the some that the state of the s

C. T. Davis

Pasadena, Calif.

Tears or Death

Sir. One of the most uppleasant aspects of my training as a marrine was the "gas chamber," in which marines learn what od in Fattested with gas of the kind used by Colonel Utter in Viet Nam (Sept. 12). I would sooner be gassed than lose an arm or my life. If by using tear eas we can spare lives, then I say "Congratulations, Colonel Utter." (SCE) REMIND A. BARK

Rochelle, N.V.

New Rochelle, N.Y.

Church & State

Str. You make the incredible statement spept, 31 but "the U.S. came to accept the right and duty of the churches to in-flower legislation when a moral issue was found to be supported by the right and duty." The Founding Fathers' The U.S. Constitution? That Constitution is a civil document dealing with the legal, not the support of the constitution of the constitut

FRANCES C. McCONNELL Palo Alto, Calif

Sir: You are to be applicated for your comment on church and state, particularly for your reference to the church to say and do something relevant about social problems of the day." The church must recognize that its programs, when large in scope and of a social nature, require Goycenment help.

(THE REV.) DAVID A. WORKS

Zambian Intentions

Sir: The Embassy of the Republic of Zambia greatly appreciates your fair presentation of Zambia's programs, aspira-



When one of those goes by, do you have any idea what it is?

It's a Volkswagen Karmann Ghia.

It looks like an expensive sports car (because its body was designed by an expensive sports car designer).

But it's actually a Volkswagen lit has a Volkswagen engine and chassisl.

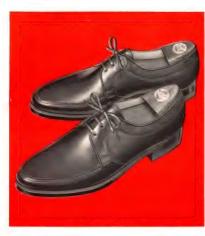
VW dealers service them and sell them. The cost: a sane \$2250.*

So people don't have to just watch it go by.

They can go buy it.



To quote one FLORSHEIM wearer:



"I'm getting the extra wear of a second pair."

Honest-to-goodness quality is always appreciated-the kind of quality that keeps every pair of Florsheim Shoes looking new and feeling great long after ordinary shoes are disearded. Florsheim Shoes-a truly practical economy!



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Illustrated: THE PLATEAU in black or vintage burgundy calf. THE FLORSHEIM SHOE COMPANY + CHICAGO 6 + WAKERS OF FIRE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN tions and potential (Sept. 10). You can be sure that Zambia will use her resources to the betterment of the common man in and outside Zambia. H. J. SOKO

Embassy of Zambia

Spater & the Editor

Sir: Your discussion [Sept. 10] of George Spater's Michigan Law Review article on the law of noise was well done. giving this interesting piece of legal scholarship the exposure it merits. However, one implied criticism of Spater's motives or intellectual honesty deserves explanation. Spater was himself concerned that his connection with the airline industry be disclosed. At his suggestion, the introductory article of the issue described his position. Any blame for inadequacy of

C. DOUGLAS KRANWINKIT Michigan Law Review

Los Angeles

Hope's Angel

Sir: I offer an addendum to your story on the Amazon medical mission of the Peruvian gun boat Loreto [Sept. 17]. For more than a year Project HOPF has been cooperating in this Government program through the services of two American nurses. Barbara Schwenk and Betty Carl-son, Like the Loreto, our ship is not ex-actly "the pride and joy of anyone's navy." The Cavetana Heridia is a 50-ft. converted boat, not handsome, but a joy to hundreds of thousands in the jungles of the Amazon in Loreto state. Miss Carlson lives aboard the craft under less than adequate conditions, works from 5 a.m. until 11 p.m. daily, and is considered "the angel by those she helps lift out of their appalling health conditions

WILLIAM B. WALSH, M.D. President, Project HOPF Washington, D.C

Modern Libraries

Sir: Your report [Sept. 3] on the prob-lems and potentials of libraries was amaz-ingly well timed for members of the Pub-Buildings and Grounds Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee. We are about to hold hearings on pro-posals for a third Library of Congress building Assembling materials on library modernization, we have found your com-pendium very helpful. KENNETH J. GRAY

U.S. Congressman, Illinois House of Representatives

There is a supplied try, Forty ver, Syrant Extraction and with ver subsidiaries the InterExtraction and with ver subsidiaries the InterExtraction and with ver subsidiaries the Interextraction and Syrant Intersort the Intersort Intersort Intersort Intersort Intersort InterInte

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TIME

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A letter from the PUBLISHER Beulas M. Que

'IME's cover artists have used every conceivable medium for their portraits, from oil and water colors to Thermo-Fax reproduction. Apart from paintings, drawings or photographs, we have also on occasion used renderings of collages, tapestry, stained glass and figurines of various materials. For the first time, in this issue, however, TIME's cover is based on a work of sculpture. The editors commissioned the bust of Pope Paul and used a color photograph of it as the cover portrait.

The sculpture is the work of Boston-born Robert Berks, 43, whose specialty is portraiture of the great of our day-John F. Kennedy, Brandeis, Einstein. When possible, he sculpts from life, but he often works from pictures. After he accepted our commission, his first move was to sift through hundreds of photographs of the Pope in our picture collection. He chose 150, showing Paul at various stages of his life, including early youth, and from a wide variety of angles. Then Berks took his selection of pictures back to his Manhattan studio, covered a whole wall with them, disconnected the telephone and went to work

After five hours of studying the photographs. Berks felt he knew what he wanted-the expression of the face, the position of the head, the thrust of the shoulders. "I had my gesture," he says. As he scrutinized the photos he came to the conclusion that the Pontiff is "a troubled man, a man of great inner conflicts. The photos show what the weight of office has done to him.

For his medium, Berks chose a plasteline-like clay which he devised himself; its distinctive feature is a metallic sheen that suggests cast bronze. Working against our deadline, Berks completed the bust in two days and nights. "An artist has to be of his age," he says. "Our skills



BERKS SCULPTING POPE PAUL

have to be sharpened. Athletes perform faster, artists have to be faster too." After finishing the sculpture, Berks turned to the job of photographing it, which he rates as im-portant as doing the bust itself. He devoted twelve hours to it, shooting his work from 13 different angles. From his rolls of film, the editors chose the pensive study that appears on the cover.

THIS is Pope Paul's second ap-pearance on Time's cover. The first was just after his election (June 28, 1963), when there was still much speculation as to how closely he would follow the policy of renewal established by John XXIII. Religion Writer John Elson, who did the earlier story on Paul as well as two covers on John, finds the present Pontiff more difficult to write about. Pope Paul's personality is more withdrawn and mysterious; the journalist can find none of the warm stories or humorous anecdotes surrounding Paul that made John something of a legend. Yet Paul is developing a style of his own and taking major steps to free the papacy from its confines, notably his forthcoming vis-it to the United Nations in New York. Writer Elson's story, backed by reporting from TIME's Rome bureau and edited by Jesse Birnbaum, is an assessment in midway, looking at the Pope's reign so far and anticipating what will follow as the contending currents of renewal and conservatism swirl through the Vatican Council.

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TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965

The Accutron Story



Old-fashioned balance wheel is still used in all wind, self-wind, and electric watches. It is not used in the Accutron movement.

We don't call it a watch.

All the parts that make a watch fast or slow have been left out. (The Accutron movement doesn't even tick. It hums. Hold it to your ear. It's eerie.)

But let's answer the big question first. What kind of time does it keep?

Here are 2 statements that no regular watch has ever dared make:

We guarantee monthly accuracy within 60 seconds"—which averages out to about 2 seconds a day. (In fact, 1 second or none at all is more common!)
 And what's more, this is the accuracy this.

timepiece will keep for life.
You can see why the United States now uses the
Accutron movement instead of conventional tim-

ing devices in satellites.

(And why the Air Force issues it to all X-15 pilots. Many owners use it for celestial navigation.)

The secret lies in the vibrations of a fine tuning

fork. 360 of them a second. (A regular watch only splits a second into 5 parts.)

splits a second into 5 parts.) this sure



Accutron tuning fork keeps virtually perfect time and comes with the first guarantee of accuracy ever given.

This principle not only accounts for the time the Accutron movement will keep. It also frees this timepiece from all the mechanical changes that occur to a regular watch.

One speck of dust or congealed watch oil, for instance, can throw your present watch off as much as several minutes a day. So can a worn balance wheel, staff, screw or spring.

These things do not affect Accutron time at all. In fact, this timepiece only has 12 moving parts

and the only thing you ever have to replace is the battery. (And the battery lasts at least a year.)

In short, you can forget about the usual cleaning bills and the cost of new parts—just as you can forget checking your time to see if it's right. (Owners have even told us

they find it a little strange, being this sure of anything these days.)



TIME

September 24, 1965 Vol. 86, No. 13

THE NATION

CITIES

Finite & Soluble

Lyndon Johnson is not Kublai Khan. He cannot simply decree the Great Society. In what is probably the most highly urbanized nation the world has ever known, the foundations of a better life must be laid by and within the very cities that are seemingly faced with an infinitude of utterly insoluble problems. That these problems are both finite and soluble was implicit last week in the diverse yet apposite experiences of four of the greatest cities in the U.S.

Los Angeles, seared by the racial violence that threatens nearly every city, was struggling to define and remedy the wrongs that drove its Negroes to savagery last month. In Detroit, where there are long, rancorous memories of racial friction, a young, vigorous mayor who was renominated last week is working imaginatively to make a happier and more beautiful city for all its people. New Orleans, the Crescent City that habitually bubbles like a jeroboam of Mumm, struggled agonizingly back from the flat despair sowed by Hurricane Betsy. And in New York, after years of soul-deadening drift, the voters leaned forward for what looked like the first no-holds-barred, two-party mayoral contest in years.

LOS ANGELES

The Far Country

To white Los Angeles, Watts is as much as ever a far country, inaccessible, invisible, incomprehensible. Yet in the six weeks since the ugliest riots in U.S. history made Watts a household word, city, state and federal agencies have worked overtime in a belated attempt to understand and help the Negro community.

Last week a blue-ribbon commission appointed by Governor Pat Brown held the first of many closed-door sessions aimed at analyzing Watts's social and economic problems. A new city antipoverty board had received \$7,400,000 in federal funds, much of it to be spent in Watts. Fifty Los Angeles Negro businessmen started a drive to establish more Negro-owned stores in the community. The state opened headquarters in Watts to receive requests for social services.

Even so their efforts were dwarfed by the herculean task of processing the 2.221 Negroes who were charged with felonies during the rioting. More than 800 remain behind bars, either denied bond or unable to post it. Some 65% of the hundreds of misdemeanor cases have already been disposed of, but the first of the felony defendants-most of them charged with burglary-will not go on trial until late this month, when proceedings will begin in 21 court-

Yet, whether he was handing out fines or relief checks, the white man was still trying to solve Watts's ills from without, not from within, And Watts residents themselves were skeptical.

Unstructured. A handful of white workers in Watts do in fact exert considerable influence. One of the most effective is Sue Welch, 26, a schoolteacher who runs a federally financed "Teen Post" set up this summer to keep Watts's kids off the streets. Her post is always jammed: she is affectionately called "Sue Baby." "When I first started working here," says Sue Baby, "white people must have figured I was a nymphomaniac with a special interest in Negro men-or even something farther out. It takes a while to be accepted here: these people have been fooled too many

At another youth post, by contrast, the white supervisor works in terror. complains that her Negro assistants ignore her. They have their own complaints. Says one: "The kids want to see Disneyland; instead she goes to the



SUE WELCH AT TEEN POST SHATTERED STREET CORNER IN WATTS "Last time we weren't out to kill. Next time is going to be different."



art museum. They want to take boat rides at MacArthur Park, so she takes them to the Hollywood Bowl. She's always talking about structured programs—but she forgets these ain't structured kids."

Call Her Mrs. Most of them have never even known normal family life. Of 334 families in one apartment project, only eleven are headed by men. Out of consideration, most unwed mothers are called "Mrs.," but a resident warns: "You don't ask a Negro woman about her husband. If she's married, she'll tell you." The ghetto's children, in particular, regard the riot leaders as freedom fighters. Those at the forefront of the chaos have hardly been chastened by such irresponsible post-mortems as Senator Robert Kennedy's verdict: "There is no point in telling Negroes to obey the law. To many Negroes the law is the enemy." Boasts one husky youth: "If we don't get things changed here, we're gonna do it again. We know the cops are scared, and now all of us have guns. Last time we weren't out to kill whites. Next time is going to be different.

I hough tensions have eased, little else has noticeably changed since the riots. Not only are most of Watts's pillared stores still closed, but the slum is still without a single restaurant, howling alley, roller rink or movie theater (the nearest cinema is a 60¢, four-mile round-trip bus ride away). Men loll in clusters on front porches drinking Colt .45 beer. When a white man passes, a lanky teen-ager taunts him: "Better not he here at 5. That's when the riot's gonna start all over again." A police car drives by, and no one on the sidewalk flicks a glance in its direction; it does not stop.

Belonging. The tragedy of Watts was pinpointed last week by Mrs. Guy Miller, a Negro housewife with eight children: "I was horn and bred in Watts," she said, "and I'm proud of it. Some of us could move to neighbrhoods in Pasadena or on the west side. But we I was a support of the said of the said of the said I king in Watts gloot, you have belonging to something, not always. Itying to do what white people do ing to do what white people do ing to do what white people do.

"Yet," she sighs, "everyhody wants to leave. Nobody wants to stay in Watts and help build it up."

DETROIT

Restoring the Heart

Despite its long history of rancorous race relations. Detroit in recent years has been one of the few hig Northern cities to escape large-scale. Negor rioting. The distinction was not won legar rioting the distinction was not won leave the relationship of the distinction was not won leave the relationship of the relationship

Cavanagh was helped into office ini-



CAVANAGH & NEW HOTEL

Up from civil arteriosclerosis.

tially by Detroit's half million Negroes. who were bitterly resentful of shoddy treatment by previous administrations and rough handling by a virtually allwhite police force. His first step as mayor was to make a humanitarian Michigan Supreme Court Justice his police commissioner. The city began hiring and promoting more Negro police, integrated two-man patrol cars for the first time; and the police commissioner supervised meetings with Negro groups to discuss police problems. Cavanagh appointed a Negro city controller, highest appointive office ever held by a Negro in Detroit. In 1963, 20 years to the day after the Detroit race riot that cost 34 lives, the mayor led a Freedom March of 150,000 Negroes and whites down Woodward Ave., the city's main thoroughfare.

Industry's Return. Cavanagh showed cqual viger and imagination in tackling Detroil's other problems, which were legion. To pump resenues into the nearly bankrupt city treasury, he introduced in the problems of the problems

ing of company executives by Cavanagh have stemmed the flight of industry from Detroit, brought a new Chrysler foundry, expansion of G.M.'s Cadillac and Ternstedt facilities, new plants for Budd Co. and Lear Jet Corp.—Detroit's first large-scale industrial construction in 35 years.

Help for Hotels. The young mayor, a lawyer who had never held political office before 1961, has proved prodigiously skillful at extracting federal money to help revisitize his city. With some 570 million he has brought home from Washington so far, Detroit has \$1,800,000 addition to far, execution at \$1,800,000 addition to far, and por anti-poverty campaign and job retraining programs. Federal Area Redevelop-private, extractions for the programs and to help private, entrepeaser even used to help private entrepeaser even used to help continue to the control of the cont

To stimulate use of the city's huge and hundsome new convention hall, which had been languishing because of probibitive fees and Neunderthal union practices. Cavanagh threatened to replace union labor in the center with city employees. The unions got into line. As a result, the city's convention business has doubled, from \$13 million to \$26 million annually, in five years.

Population Boom. The heart of the city, half dead in 1961, is prissing again with new office huildings and hortes and the return of amany suburbanises to new luxury apartments. A characteristic Cavaniga louch has been to brighten the city with flower beds and sidewalk flower pots. "I'm kind of a nut about flowers," he admits, "If you can bring a luttle heauty into the city, I think you little heauty into the city. I think you

Detroit's new heart and good looks have, in turn, begun to bring people hack into the city, Population dropped from 1,800,000 to 1,600,000 between 1950 and 1960, has since increased by 69,000. Naturally, Jerry Cawanagh has helped, Last June his wife gave birth to their eighth child.

NEW ORLEANS

Up from the Deluge
In New Orleans, America's most healsnistic city, the humid air last week was
laden with the stench of death, the
streets overlaid by a ferid crust of mud.
buy after day, as the floodwaters seeped
back into the Mississippi, armed police
back into the Mississippi, armed police
stands of recovering pursaced the macative
task of recovering pursaced the macative
task of recovering or and the countries of the
mudreds of makes—and two alligators—
that had been swept up from the
wamps and dumped into the city by
Hurricans Bebsy. Dozens of citzens had
bunger and sall ware dogs creazed in
bunger and sall ware dogs creazed in
bunger and sall ware dogs creazed in

By week's end, water still stood up to 4 ft. deep in parts of the 900-block area east of the ruptured Industrial Canal. In the city and nearby lowlands, the death toll had reached 65 and was still climbing. No one could tell how many more bodies the muddy waters may be a few or the still climbing and a medical teams inmight yield. And, as medical teams inmight yield. And, as medical teams indiphtheria. New Orleans weated out the threat of epidemic.

\$1 Broad. Inevitably, New Orleans' tragedy brought out the best, and worst, in its people. In a filthy emergency shelter, a pair of nuns worked tirelessly to bathe a long line of Negro children in a commandeered garbage can. Some areas had to be cordoned off against looters. Many merchants gave supplies to the hungry; others battened on privation by charging \$1 or more for a load the high control of the hungry; to her she then of the high control of the primmest duty of all—sorting victims in the morgaue.

Inevitably, also, officialdom squabhled and squirmed over charges that residents of the stricken area had been given little or no warning of Betsy's approach. The most authoritative critic was disputatious Dr. Edward Teller, of H-bomb fame, who was in the city for a speaking engagement five days after the hurricane struck; he noted that a well-run warning and evacuation system in Alaska had given residents ample notice of a tidal wave in the wake of last year's devastating earthquake. "Six people died," said Teller, "but the figure could have been hundreds." In fact. New Orleans officials had expected flooding from Lake Pontchartrain to the north, whereas it was a 14-ft, wall of water sweeping up the canal and the Mississippi from south and east that actually inundated the city.

Gas Threat. Louisianans were too weary to panie when Army enriesces reported that a harge loaded with 600 toos of liquid chlorine was missing. If the chlorine should escape, the engineers warred, a wave of deathy gas might engul the delta. (Civilian chemiss discussed, said it might even help purify as the choice of the chief of the chief was the chief of the chief with the chief of the chief with the chief of the chie

it after five days, its chlorine tanks were intact. Lyndon Johnson, who had visited the stricken area hours after the hurricane dollars worth of federal aid to ease Louisiana hack to normaley. Property damage in the delta would total at least 51 billion, and shipping losses, including 700 vessels sunk or grounded, would amount to another billion. The hurricane," said a Louisiana politician, "was the worst disaster here since the Civil War." This time, at least, its people could hardly reproach Washington.

NEW YORK

Now for the Dialogue

In New York City all summer the Democratic candidates for their party's mayoral nomination seemed to be more interested in taking to one another than to the electorate. Last week's primary ended the in-roup dialogue and gave hope of a lively, hard-fought camoaign in a city whose smothering problems challenge every ounce of brain and muscle its next mayor can muster.

Brynswing the favorite in a field of four. New York's Democratis nominated a feisty, folksy accountant. City Controller Abraham David Beame, 59. In the general election he will face the strongest Republican candidate for mayor in a generation: Manhattan Congressman John Vilet Lindsy, 43, a Yale-educated lawyer with a liberal continuous designation of the property of the property

Monoger's Ideal, Beames victory in he primary came as a surprise, since the front-tunning candidate, City Countries and the state of President Paul Servense, Ind. an undisputed record of administrative ability of the state of

the College of the City of New York and pluneed into Brooklyn ward pollities, his entree to a 20-year city hall career. A canny, cantid infancial expert, Beame spoke with authority in condemnine longtime Boss Bob Wagner's feekless financing practices, thus shrewly disascentaed himself from the tired Democratic regime of which he was a part.

Since Democrats enlow a registration advantage of heter than 31 o 1 in New York City. Lindsaw has been doing some disassociating of his own—trying to run as an independent rather than a down—the-line Republican. Beame declared himself the underdog and charged that Inducts was being used "by the reconstruction of the control of the con

speeches" on Beame's hehalf. Blue v. Green, Lindsay, an attractive. articulate campaigner, has concentrated on the city's "dreary descent into darkness and chaos" under 20 years of Democratic rule. Despite an efficient organization and ample financing, he insists that he, not Beame, is "clearly the underdog." To get around the city's traditional coolness toward Republicans. Lindsay wheedled a second nomination from the labor-oriented Liberal Party. He went further-perhaps too far-by rejecting the aid of all Republicans outside the city, including Governor Nelson Rockefeller. The election, he said, "is a local matter for the people of the mu-



FLOOD REFUGEES LINING UP FOR FOOD

Amid snakes and filth, the best and worst reactions.



WRECKED HIGHWAY IN THE DELTA

apologetic sounds for accepting a campaign loan from Rockefeller, insisted that he really wanted no part of the Governor during the campaign. This proved too much even for Lindsay's campaign chairman, Senator Jacob Javits, who said that Rockefeller had a right to be heard from, whether "John Lindsay invites him or not.

The liveliest comments of all came from Lindsay's fellow Yaleman, William F. Buckley Jr., 39, wealthy editor of the ultraconservative National Review and half-serious candidate of the splinter Conservative Party, Buckley is undisputedly the bottom-most dog of all-and he is having his day. Said he "Just to grab him and say, 'Say something, Mr. Lindsay, would be pure delight. If he comes out in favor of blue

uency. "We mean to show that this nation's dream of a Circut Society does not stop at the water's edge," he said. "It is not just an American dream, Johnson pointed out that nearly 50% of all nations have populations that are 50% or more illiterate. Said the President: "Unless the world can find a way to extend the light, the force of that darkness may engulf us all.

Fhen, to no one's surprise. Lyndon Johnson unveiled a program. Said he: "I have directed a special task force within my Administration to recommend a broad and long-range plan of worldwide educational endeavor." The group will be headed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, will include Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John W. Gardner. Though Johnson gave few

unprecedented success with Congress deeply disturbs some observers. Republicans naturally echo House Minority Leader Gerald Ford's complaint that it has been "a weak, wet noodle" in Johnson's hands. Some independent critics object that important legislation has been rammed through almost without debate-though only a few years ago, when Congress was chronically deadlocked over vital bills, reformers argued that its machinery had become an unworkable anachronism.

In a private study sponsored by the conservatively oriented American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, a group of political scientists warned recently that the President's almost unchallenged command over Conof dictatorship." Unless Congress is reorganized and strengthened, the group said, the U.S. will have an "escalating bureaucracy consisting of huge agencies of permanent civil servants

In practice, of course, Lyndon Johnson can only work through consent and consensus, and even then his policies are resisted by many senior Dem ocrats on the Hill-as Senator J. William Fulbright demonstrated last week by castigating the Administration's decision to land troops in the Dominican Republic (see THE HEMISPHERE)

As Harvard Political Scientist (Presidential Power) Richard Neustadt has pointed out, it is an illusion to believe that Johnson can ride roughshod over Congress. At a recent Washington meeting of the American Political Science Association, Neustadt observed "Underneath our images of Presidents in-boots, astride decisions, are the halfobserved realities of Presidents-in-Congressmen, or Senators to climb ahoard. A sensible President is always checking off his list of 'influentials.' '

Whether in boots or in sneakers Lyndon Johnson has unquestionably achieved most of his legislative aims And when Congressmen finally get home-on crutches?-they are likely to be hailed as heroes in their own right.



JOHN LINDSAY

SEAME & FAMILY A cry for help, a plea for none.

instead of green. I'd consider that he was on the road to reform.

Though Lindsay certainly looked as if he knew true blue when he entered the race last May, he has stirred less attention in recent weeks than Beame. Moreover, as the Democrats move in their artillery to boom Beame, Lindsay may hitterly regret his decision to go it alone. After all, it is axiomatic in U.S. politics that every candidate needs all the help he can get, barring Communists, Fascists and-as of 1964-Birchites.

THE PRESIDENCY

Next, the Great Global Society

Having laid the cornerstone for the Great American Society. President Johnson of late has been impatiently twiddling his trowel, looking for new worlds to conquer. Last week he found one-the great world itself. Before 2,000 scientists and scholars

honoring the bicentennial of the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, the President spoke to a universal constitdetails, he envisioned stepped-up exchanges of students and teachers and an increased "flow of books and ideas and art, of works of science and imagi-He delicately retrained from quoting the price of his latest war. One guess is that it will cost \$50 million to \$100 million-but then, as Lyndon said, it will be "a new and noble adventure.

Boots, Sneakers & Crutches

By law, the Congress is supposed to adjourn by July 31. This year the date went by almost unnoticed-at least by Lyndon Johnson, who knows where golden eggs come from. Still the weary lawmakers are at work, cranking out major bills at a rate rarely matched in U.S. history. And if L.B.J. insists on repaying his campaign debt to labor by trying to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act's right-to-work provision (14-b) this session, they may not get away, in Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen's words, "until the snow flies"-and without having repealed 14-b.

Oddly enough, the President's almost

THE CONGRESS

Republican Rumble The 89th Congress has churned out

Circal Society legislation so efficiently this year that it has sometimes seemed like a precision-tooled machine. But last week the House put on a display of parliamentary absurdity and just plain orneriness that reminded everyone that Congress is, after all, an assemblage of peccable men. The rumble came about when Speak-

er John McCormack, anxious to speed toward adjournment, tried to force seven bills out of the Rules Committee by applying the "21-Day Rule," passed last January. It provides that if a bill has been held in committee for 21 days, it can be blasted out by a majority vote on the floor. Republicans and some

Southern Democrats thought McCormack was being too highhanded.

Scarcely had the chaplain said amen to the opening prayer when Missouri Republican Durward Hall demanded the entire journal of the preceding session be read. The clerk had barely begun to drone when Minority Whip Leslie Arends of Illinois leaped up and demanded a quorum count, which in-cludes a full roll call of the House. McCormack had to comply. The count ate up half an hour. It was hardly finished when Iowa Republican H. R. Gross asked for another. And so it went all afternoon and into the night. Majority Leader Carl Albert accused the opposition of filibustering. Tempers frazzled, blood pressures rose, and the House stayed dead center until Me-Cormack at last agreed to ask for only four bills. When the session ended at



McCORMACK & ALBERT Peccable but unbowed

12:31 a.m., the House had nothing more to show for its time than 1) four resolutions that simply allowed legislation to come to the floor, and 2) a new alltime record of 22 slow-down roll calls in a single session.

Next day, and for the rest of the week, the Capitol Hill machine was purring as smoothly as ever. In other

action, the Congress: Approved, in a House-Senate conference that virtually assured passage by both houses, a \$46.9 billion defense appropriations bill for fiscal 1966-including a special \$1.7 billion war chest for Viet Nam requested by the President in August. In a rebuff to Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, conferees rejected his merge-and-conserve proposal to make the organized Army Reserve part of the National Guard, reducing their combined total manpower from 700,000 to 550,000 and simplifying the chain of command. Rejected, by a 208-to-179 vote in

the House, the Administration's \$1.8 billion anti-poverty bill after it had been

cleared by a Senate-House conference. Republican-led opposition centered on a House-approved section, allowing Governors a veto over federal communits action programs proposed for their states. Some such clause will probably be reinstated in a later joint conference.

but passage of the bill could be delayed until next month.

▶ Passed, by a 634-0-14 vote in the Senate, a slightly watered down \$320 million road heautification bill to provide for junkyard cleanups and bill-board controls along federally financed highways. As orientally reported out of the Senate Public Works Committee, the measure would have withdrawn alf federal highway funds from any state the providing the providing highways. The hill's punitive blibboard advertising within 60f feet of federal-aid highways. The hill's punitive powers were cut by an amendment providing for withdrawal of only 10% of federal road money in such cases.

▶ Rejected, by a 228-to-143 vote in the House, a petition from the predominantly Negro Mississippi Freedom Democrate Parts challenging if he seating of five white Mississippi Congressing to the white Mississippi Congressippi Negrose could not vote in Joseph Vision of the manufacture of the Mississippi Negrose could not vote in Joseph Negrose N

AGRICULTURE

No Time for Semantics

When it comes to defending the horrendous hodgepodage of U.S. farm policy. Louisianas. Allen Fllender, 73-, has long since learned that befuddlement is the better part of valor. Last week the Senate Agriculture Committees' stuelveyear chairman had the unenviable task of introducing the Administration's. 1965 farm bill. "I ask Senators." said he "not to pin me down to too much detail." Would the bill volve the prolems of U.S. agriculture? "If I were been of U.S. agriculture?" if I were would not be in the Senators. I would be Somewhere Flore.

Somewhere Else was certainly the place to be. In congressional debates was farm policy, whose essential philosophy has long been accepted as sacrosanci, controversy generally rages over such red-hot issues as higher support prices for cotton and how to finance them. Chey stayed at 30 g a lb. of which 9g for the first time will come directly from the Treasury.

The most refreshing dialogue last week came on the last of four daws of dehate, when a group of disgrunted Enstern Senators introduced amendments that would limit the amount of lederal money any one farmer could collect. Maryland Democrat Daniel Brewster suggested the ceiling should be \$10,000 a year, argued that Government support money "is actually encouraging hig farms to grow more wheat, which is sold to the taxpayers at a profit." His proposal was beaten. Virginia Democrat Willis Robertson offered a proposal to raise the ceiling to \$25,000 a year. That was beaten. Delaware Republican John Williams tried \$50,000, and that was beaten.

Finally, an exasperated Williams proposed that no single U.S. farm operation should be paid any more than 100,000 a year in support funds. He reminded his colleagues of President that the U.S. and the U.S. and the U.S. and the U.S. and I arm programs who needs help most." Some corporate farms harvest "as high as \$11 million a year from the Giovernment," Williams said. "And I notice from the list that the Missossippi State Peninentary gets over \$175,000.1 won-



ELLENDER
Befuddled but uncowed.

der how any state penitentiary could be described as a small farmer."

williams lost his \$100,000 amendment too—50 to 42. And the 1965 farm bill sailed through the Senate, written as Allen Ellender put it, so that the farmers of the U.S. can "receive a fair share of our prosperous economy."
Plainly, the Senate was in no mood for semantics.

CALIFORNIA

Polls Apart

Top contenders for California's gareen next year are liberal Democratic Guovernor Pat Brown, who is almost certain to run for a third term, and Movie Actor Romald Reagan, the state's Tast-Tring conservative Republican. Brown and Reagan are both the specific parties of the state of the state

According to California's respected The State Poll, Brown would take 40.2% of the votes cast in a Democratic primary today, compared with 25.4% for his higgest rival, Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty. A Republican primary would give Reagan 34.2% v. 20.6% for his higgest from Kuchel, who took Los Angeles and the race last week after months of the race last week after the race of the race last week after the race of the

Paradoxically, the rioting in his own city strengthened Yorly but cost Civil Rights Advocate Brown from 3% to 4% of his support. Nonetheless, the poll cautioned, Brown "has the capacity to come from behind, and has done so twice hefore." There was better news for the G.O.P. "On the basis of polls taken at comparable times," The State Poll concluded, "the Republicans are in a better position today than at any time since 1958."

ARMED FORCES

Down in Thanh Hoa

As a 22-year Air Force veteran and an eight-MIG jet ace in Korea, Lieut, Colonel James Robinson Risner, 40, was the archetype of the professional who until recently has borne the brunt of the U.S. military effort in Viet Nam. In the months since he was the subject for Time's cover story (April 23) on the American fighting man, Risner, commanding officer of the 67th Tactical Fighter Squadron ("The Fighting Cocks"), led scores of air strikes over North Viet Nam and was called back to the Pentagon briefly to receive the Air Force Cross for heroism. After the ceremony, Air Force Chief of Staff John P. McConnell told Risner, a part-Cherokee from Tulsa: "Now goddammit. Robbie, don't go back out there and get your tail shot off! Last week Robbie's wife and five sons

East week Roome's wife and live son



ROBINSON RISNER
For a pro, there were odds.

on Okinawa learned that he was missing. Risner's flight of six F-105 Thunderchiefs, said the official report, had streaked off on a late-morning mission against a "military target" near the Phu De Van Chan mountain range, 80 miles northwest of Hanoi. The weather was clear, visibility good, and the jets dumped three tons of hombs on the site. But the airmen had to brave a murderous curtain of ground fire from mounted .50-cal. machine guns and 37-mm. cannon. Risner's jet and that of another pilot were hit. Desperately, they headed southeast, hoping to reach the South China Sea, where Risner had bailed out last spring.

Last week he almost made it again. Nursing their crippled raft, the two pilots kept airborne for 170 miles—then had to eject near the town of Thanh Hoa, within sight of the water that the two houses of the control of

In Saigon, a military official said hopefully, "Sinene is a pro. A guy like this is just liable to come walking outst there one of these days." Once before, back in 1949, after his P-51 was blown off course and landed in the Mexican jungle. Risner had been given up for one of the proof of t

THE ECONOMY

Sixty-One Million Jobs

The thriving U.S. economy, now in 54th consecutive month of advance, is creating new jobs faster than automation is eliminating old ones. In mid-August, the Labor Department reported may be a series of the consecutive faster o

Labor Department officials expect sight declines in unemployment for the next several months but hold out little hope that the Administration can soon reach its goal of reducing the rate to 45%. In addition to some 200,000 work-ers who are considered permanently unemployable, there are countless others who require lengthy retraining or have when the properties of the control of



MOYERS & VALENTI For the faithful, more chores.

THE ADMINISTRATION The New Line-Up

The President looked glum all week, and Lyndonologists attributed his mood to the loss of two top men: Speechwriter Richard Goodwin and Cabinet Secretary Horace Bushy Jr.

Goodwin, 33. a Kernoy). Administration holdower, is a versatile intellectual and idea man who made the transition from Kennedysskyle rhetoric to the homelier L.B.J. hrand with no apparent strain. It was Goodwin who devised the essential idea for Kennedy's Alliance for Progress, and it was he who first dropped the phrase Great Society into an L.B.J. speech—and into the American vernacular. He accepted a \$15,000 the Center for Advanced Sun. University's Center for Advanced Sun. University's Center for Advanced Sun. University of Center for Advanced Sun. Own, name after years of ghosting for two Presidents.

games guossing to the Preductive.

See a guossing to the preductive of the preductiv

Fresh, Recruits. No one on the present White House staff—or possibly in Washington—can match Dick Goodwin's swift facility for custom prose. Some of the presidential speechwriting thorses will now be handled by Harry Manuelle Staff of the Staff of the

last month. Helping out with speeches if necessary will be Press Secretary Bill Movers, General Aide Jack Valenti and journalistic hand.

There is no new Cabinet Secretary yet. Busby's other duties will be divided mainly between McPherson and another new White House aide. Joseph Califano Jr., 34. Brooklyn-born and a magna cum laude graduate of Harvard Law School, Califano is moving up fast in the L.B.J. entourage only two months after being lured over from Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's staff

Rank on Rank. With Goodwin and Bushy out and Larry O'Brien switching to the Post Office Department, the ton rank of aides is reduced-in order of importance-to Moyers, who also acts as a general adviser, Bundy, Johnson's expert in diplomacy and national security, and Valenti, a Man Friday who among other responsibilities, supervises the presidential schedule and probably spends more time with Lyndon than any other aide in the new line-up

Clustered in the next echelon are Marvin Watson, who helps Valenti in year. Though U.S. publishers and big industrial companies have always looked kindly on job applicants who can produce references from the President, no graduating class has ever cashed in as handsomely as the New

Frontiers' oldtimers

Books & Beer. Arthur Schlesinger Ir. and Theodore Sorensen, who each earned \$22,500 a year at the White House, expect to make \$500,000 apiece on their memoirs of the Kennedy years Speechwriter Richard Goodwin, who resigned last week, has been offered \$250,000 for his J.F.K.-L.B.J. reminiscences-if he cares to write them. Lawver Myer Feldman, who quit last March as counsel to the President, is making many times his \$28,500 White House salary as a partner in a Washington law firm. And, of course, Feldman is writing his memoirs.

Yet another J.F.K.-and-I saga is forthcoming from former Frontiersman Kenneth O'Donnell, who vowed to keen silent after reading Eisenhower Speechwriter Emmet John Hughes's book about Ike. In O'Donnell's words: "You're in a man's office, and he trusts

ing tapped by Kennedy as Internal Revenue Commissioner at a salary of \$21.-500, Mortimer Caplin was earning \$50,000 a year in his tax law practice: since returning to private life more than a year ago, he has built up an income that "runs into six figures." Last week Najeeh Halaby, a onetime Navy test pilot who resigned last July after four years as administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency (\$30,000 a year), was elected a senior vice president and hoard member of Pan American World Airways at \$60,000 a year, plus a \$35,-000 year-end bonus, plus substantial stock options.

No one is participating more actively in the nation's prosperity than Walter Heller, who earned \$20,500 as Kennedy-appointed chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Since leaving Washington last November, Heller has received 508 speaking invitations and accepted 35 (for fees generally ranging from \$500 to \$1,500). He is a director of International Milling Co. and of Minneapolis' National City Bunk (whose economic newsletter he writes), acts as consultant to a Minneapolis in-



depart soon.

scheduling the presidential day. Jake

Jacobsen, a troubleshooter and some-

time legislative liaison man who aspires

to succeed O'Brien as chief White House

representative on Capitol Hill, and Lee

White, a legal adviser, who may also

A job in the White House may be

short on pay and long on L.B.J. But for

every presidential assistant who quits, a

pot of gold is waiting just outside the

gates of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. In-

deed, the White House may be the only

U.S. institution whose dropouts almost

Job offers start pouring in on a presi-

dential assistant from the moment he

begins looking restless. Larry O'Brien.

who was openly eager to quit as Lyndon

Johnson's Capitol Hill strategist before

he was appointed Postmaster General.

had any number of offers from private

business at salaries up to \$100,000 a

Most Happy Dropouts



HATCHER



CAPLIN For New Frontier aldtimers, a pot of gold at the gates.



SCHIESINGER



Other Administration dropouts have found room at the top without writing a line about the Cuban crisis or J.F.K.'s opinion of Dean Rusk Andrew Hatcher, a Negro who earned \$18,000 as assistant White House press secretary, is now market-promotions manager for the Ballantine beer outfit. Another former press aide. Maleolm Kilduff, whose chief claim to fame is that he announced Kennedy's death to the press in Dallas, is in the \$50,000-a-year bracket as a partner in a Washington public relations firm

Lancer to Wayside, Many who join Covernment, of course, are already distinguished in their fields and serve at a financial sacrifice. But the longterm rewards are worth it. Before be-



SORENSEN

vestment firm, last week became consultant to the chairman of Honeywell Inc., and still teaches at the University

of Minnesota One of the New Frontier's more surprising business successes is former Press Secretary Pierre Salinger, who last week went to Continental Airlines as a \$45,000-a-year vice president. He had previously been making \$35,000 Corp., operator of a chain of movie houses. Lucky Pierre is also writing his to Wayside from the White House code names for Kennedy and Salinger "Some of it gets very rough," says Salinger, who has less than flattering reminiscences about some of the reminiscent writers he served with. Salinger says modestly that his publishers, who side themselves. They are just overjoyed." So is fun-loving Pierre. His tome will net him a minimum of \$350,000

always make good.

ON WAR AS A PERMANENT CONDITION

FIVE years ago a Norwegian statistician set a computer to work counting history's wars. The machine quickly, competently and a bit contemptuously announced that in 5.560 years of recorded human history there have been 14,531 wars, or, as the computer pointed out. 2.6135 a year. Of 185 generations of man's recorded experience, the machine noted with a touch of sarcasm, only ten have known unsullied peace. And even as he always has, man these days is fighting man.

In Kipling country, Indians and Pakistanis last week slammed away at one another with polyglot curses and American weapons. In South Viet Nam, sticks of paratroopers fell and bloomed from big-bellied U.S. Hercules transports in the grandest airdrop of the war. In Yemen, sunblackened Arab guerrillas warily avoided Egyptian troops; in the Sudan, rebellious blacks kept up a tenacious hit-andrun pressure on Khartoum's troops. Befeathered Simbas in the Congo set ambushes for Colonel Mike Hoare's mercenary force. Turks and Greeks on Cyprus, Indonesians and Malays in the Malacca Straits, Portuguese and Angolans in West Africa, OAS troops and Dominicans in Santo Domingo -all kept their powder dry and their gunsights blackened.

Roughly speaking, ten wars are in progress throughout the world this week. They range from petty conflicts in which the strategic weapon is a poisoned arrow to major air raids in which jet B-52s bomb jungle hideaways. As a leading French strategist on the Quai d'Orsay puts it: "There is no longer such a thing as war and peace, just different levels of

confrontation."

The Muscle-Bound Big Nations

Nuclear war, carried to holocaust, may yet scour the planet Earth; the "ultimate deterrent" may become, in Julian Huxley's phrase, the "ultimate detergent." But it is a valid interim observation that The Bomb seems to be keeping peace quite effectively among its possessors, bearing out Churchill's ironic comment that he "looked forward with great confidence to the potentiality of universal destruction." Illogically, the general feeling that nuclear war equals suicide or surrender has induced a similar sentiment among some that any war is unthinkable. But a Pentagon count of conventional wars since 1945 adds up to 40, only a little fewer than history's average.

While the awful possibilities of their own strengths make the big nations muscle-bound and the United Nations grows ever more helpless in preventing conflict, the small, nonnuclear countries have found limited wars to be a functional means of settling disputes. The very possession of doomsday weaponry by the U.S. and Russia has forestalled the main event, but lesser powers feel free to slug it out in dozens of

other arenas.

There is, moreover, a larger supply of these small-bore combatants. Since 1945 the nations of the world have almost doubled in number, from 68 to 127. Each new country has its own self-interest, its own power of decision andthanks to the cold war and the resulting supplies of weapons and military training-its own armed forces. Alastair Buchan of London's Institute for Strategic Studies points out that "there are more military men acting as political leaders than at any time in the 20th century." He cites Pakistan's President Mohammed Ayub Khan, Burma's Ne Win, Thailand's Thanom Kittikachorn, Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, Algeria's Houari Boumedienne, Saigon's Nguyen Cao Ky, France's Charles de Gaulle and such nonprofessional but militaristic figures as Cuba's Fidel Castro and Indonesia's

War thus needs continuous redefinition. Prussia's Karl von Clausewitz (who died in 1831 of cholera) gave the modern starting point by defining war as the extension of state policy by other means. To him, victory was "the destruction of the enemy forces," but he held an equally warm regard for the limited objective. Defense was at least as strong a position as offense, and putting the enemy off stride as valuable as knocking him flat. To that extent, generals who could forestall defeat were as honorable as those who won famous victories.

Warfare since Clausewitz has grown more refined, and American officials now look at it more in terms of intensiveness than offensiveness. General Harold K. Johnson, U.S.

Army Chief of Staff, discerns three categories:

• HIGH-INTENSITY WAR uses the most modern military technology. Its firepower is delivered largely by missiles, aircraft and missile-armed submarines. All of the knockout punch is thermonuclear and aimed by the most advanced intelligence and command techniques, undoubtedly including spy satellites and pushbuttons. It sounds like Armageddon, but Physicist Herman Kahn in his current Clausewitzian study, On Escalation: Metaphors and Scenarios, argues that high-intensity war has a rationale. He identifies 44 stages of escalation, ranging from "Ostensible Crisis," in which no bridges are burned (Rung 1), through "Constrained Force-Reduction Salvo against weak links at the outbreak of a war" (Rung 35) to "Spasm or Insensate War" with "all buttons pressed." His point: controlled response is as possible with thermonuclear artillery as it was with the howitzers of yore. MID-INTENSITY WAR, a conventional-weapon conflict in which neither total offense nor total victory is envisioned in planning, accepts policy limitations such as shunning air attacks against Hanoi in North Viet Nam. Korea and Viet Nam are the only postwar examples of mid-intensity war, LOW-INTENSITY WAR aims at establishing, maintaining or regaining control of land areas threatened by guerrillas, revolutionaries or conquerors. The U.S. might initiate a lowintensity war in a Latin American nation in order to preclude a Castroite takeover or to carry off a coup as it did in 1954 against Guatemala's Jacobo Arbenz. The Congolese rebellions of 1960-62 and 1964 were of low intensity, as were most of the Latin American and Middle Eastern conflicts of the past two decades. The battle between India and Pakistan over Kashmir has fluctuated between low intensity (as in such diversions as last spring's Rann of Kutch fighting) and midintensity (as in the current conflict, where neither side has weapons enough to carry the battle to total victory).

The Perfect Volley

The shift away from large-scale, high-intensity war marks a significant turning point in the history of warfare, an atavism of arms that reverses a trend begun in 1793 with the French Revolution. Before then, war had been mostly a professional concern. The 10,000 Greeks who marched upcountry with Xenophon were fighting for pay, not glory; early Rome practiced a limited conscription, but by the Augustan age (27 B.C.-14 A.D.), Rome's empire was firmly enough established to be secured by a tough army of 300,000 professionals. Apart from the mob-scene Crusades, the wars of medieval Europe were brief and relatively bloodless: Edward III had no more than 30,000 men at Crécy, and Henry V at Agincourt only 15,000. From the mid-17th century to the end of the 18th, Euro-

pean warfare grew less savage, more scientific. Gunpowder replaced cold steel; siege work and precision drill supplanted the wild charge. The key to victory lay in the "perfect volley" delivered at point-blank range by tautly disciplined infantrymen, as Wolfe demonstrated on the Plains of Abraham. The key to defense lay in maneuver: French Marshal Comte Hermann Maurice de Saxe wrote, "I am sure that a clever general can wage war as long as he lives without being

compelled to battle."

Mass war, precursor of this century's two world wars, began when Napoleon instituted universal conscription. The generals of the 19th century also turned away from the minimalloss thinking of their predecessors. "I desire nothing so much as a big battle," declared Bonaparte, U. S. Grant in the American Civil War concurred; indeed, only by the constant bloody pressure he put on the Army of Northern Virginia was the war won for the North. In World War I, Foch and Haig, Hindenburg and Ludendorff pressed the attack for four years-with the goal of lasting just 15 minutes longer than the enemy army

With World War II and the arrival of the heavy homber, that strategy was broadened to include destruction of the enemy economy as well. And the atom bombs that the U.S. dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki proved the effectiveness of ending a war by wholesale destruction. In 1949 Russia acquired its own nuclear bombs, and the postwar peace that so many had believed would last forever now appeared threatened by the possibility of all-out nuclear war between the two giants. Any war at all, it was feared, must inevitably lead to a catastrophic blowup between the two great nuclear powers.

Then came Korea, Harry Truman's courageous decision to intervene in 1950 showed not only that Communism could be contained without recourse to all-out nuclear war, but that a sizable, well-equipped conventional force was mandatory for any nation that would head off a Communist takeover. It was still the threat of massive retaliation that kept Stalin out of Western Europe, but it took American infantry

and artillery, American ships and aircraft to secure the safety of

South Korea. That same flexible mix, augmented by General Maxwell Taylor's Special Forces and clouds of helicopters, is now making the Viet Cong look like losers

in South Viet Nam.

Thus has the interplay of weaponry and history left the U.S. equipped for-and apparently in for-limited war. "The major powers will be drawn more and more into little wars," predicts the Quai d'Orsay strategist. "There will be a period of disequilibrium and tension for, say, the next 50 years." France's General Pierre Gallois contends that "Viet Nam is the beginning and not the end of America's great Asian adventure." The U.S. is in a sense fighting the same sort of wars that the British fought in the 19th century-peripheral battles at the end of thin red lines.

Viet Nam and many another of the era's conflicts represent Communist aggressions under the umbrella of nuclear standoff: 23 of the 40 wars (see table) involved Communists. Of the remaining 17, eight were anticolonial struggles-ranging from the Indonesian rebellion against The Netherlands (1945-47) through Kenya's Mau Mau "emergene (1952-53) and Algeria (1956-62) to the Angolan revolt, now five years old. Another six fall into the category of neighbor-againstneighbor, such as the Pakistani-Indian war in 1947-49 and its

current revival or the Algerian-Moroccan border war of 1963. There were three outright grabs. as when Red China captured Ti-

bet in 1950. Significantly, in only three cases have nucleararmed nations indulged in high-handed power plays in the past 20 years: Britain and France in Suez (1956); Russia in Hungary the same year; the U.S. in Cuba (during 1961's Bay of Pigs dehacle). Of the remaining confrontations, the only one that saw nuclear-armed nations opposing each other directly (rather than opposing a non-nuclear all) of a big power) was the Cuban Missile Quarantine of 1962.

Sorry About That

Pope John XXIII in his last encyclical rather wistfully held out hope that pacem in terriv is attainable without the shedding of blood. Yet "there are situations," argues Theologian Paul Tillich, "in which nothing short of war can defend the dignity of the person." Thus a nation may usually be defending national interests, but this purpose does not preclude defending moral interests as well.

The U.S. national interest came first, as Pentagon Planner Seymour Deitchman points out, "in the use of the atom bomb, the Mexican war, the war with Spain over Cuba, the destruction of American Indian tribal society, failure to support the Hungarian rebellion. We were able to rationalize our moral problems, which were real and recognized, because the political and economic problems were greater and more urgent." Similarly. Kashmir is of national interest to Indians, who believe that its loss would put in jeopardy hundreds of other princely states and consequently imperil India's tenuous union itself. It is also of national interest to Moslem Pakistan that Kashmir (80% Moslem itself) be taken

into the fold of political Islam.

But the limited wars that the U.S. is now fighting, and doubtless will continue to fight for the next half-century or more, have a moral purpose too. In South Viet Nam, this purpose is to preserve freedom of choice for that country and others near it that the Communists might overwhelm. As Lyndon Johnson has time and time again explained, the U.S. seeks no territory, seeks no wid-

No humane man can applaud the cruelties of war, yet no man of dignity can shrink from war if he is to preserve his freedom. Indeed, wars often have the virtue than diplomacy. Israel exists today not because the Jews were capable negotiators but because they were courageous fighters against the Arabs. India ignored peace to seize Portuguese Goa and galling thorn from its side. By contrast, the feud between Turkish and Greek Cypriots still fesand may never be settled short

order-inevitable. Soldiers in all man dilemma, and the G.Ls in tion. Their catchall comment. endlessly applied to one anothor minor difficulty, is a deadpan "Sorry about that,

40 WARS SINCE '45

Place & Date Kashmir 1947-49 Greece 1946-49 Philippines 1948-52 Malaya 1945-54

Hungary 1956 Quemoy-Matsu 1954-58

l ebanon 1958

Giogr 1961

Congo 1960-62

Cuba 1961 (Bay

Angola 1960-current Algeria-Morocco 1963 Malaysia 1963-current

Congo 1964-current Thailand 1964-current Dominican Rep. 1965 Peru 1965 Pakistan-Indo-1965

Opponents (Winner in Italics) Nationalists) Reds Gort, v. ELAS rebels Israel v. Arabs Government v. Huks Brnam 1. Red rebels

Russia v. rebels

Britain v. EOKA reliefs

THE WORLD

ASIA

A Voice from the Mountains

The focus of India's attention last week shifted to its Himalayan border in the north. There, while the war with Pakistan continued in bloody obscurity. Red China sharpened a knife for India's was roused at one o'clock in the morning with a curt summons to the Foreign Ministry, where he was handed

ft. mountain passes, Natu and Jelep. that lead to Tibet's Chumbi Valley. In this bleak terrain, swept by chill north winds. Peking claims the Indians have built "56 military structures," ranging ments, on China's soil. India concedes it has fortified the passes but insists the fortifications are on Sikkimese territory.

Belated Agreement, Since these accusations have gone on for three years, there was obvious new significance to the timing of the ultimatum. New Delhi office to ask for resumption of U.S. arms shipments

He also hoped for a public, hands-off-India warning to China, but U.S. officials pointed out that such warnings have been already delivered to Peking. It was all sort of odd, for, while the U.S. hoped to keep some kind of contact with Pakistan, whose President last week was urging the U.S. to use its "considerable influence" to seek a settlement. The U.S. could only repeat its intention of continuing to work through the United Nations. But Secretary-General

Travel-worn and depressed, Thant told the Security Council of the total failure of his peace-seeking mission to Rawalpindi and New Delhi. Both India and Pakistan, he said, were ready for a cease-fire but only on their own terms, India wanted a cease-fire, but not if it involved the promise of a plebiscite in Kashmir, Thant asked for new instructions but, even though the Council way meeting on an emergency basis twice a day, its members could not draft

If the U.N. can find no solution to a war between such closely related nations as India and Pakistan, it was unlikely to have much effect on a hostile

The Curious Battle of Kasur

According to the rival claims, both Pakistan and India won a stunning victory over each other last week around the horder city of Kasur. The outside world has mostly had to take such grandiose boasts on faith since neither government encourages close press coverage of the war. But TIME Correspondent William Rademaekers managed to get to Kasur, a bustling Pakistani city of 100,000, 37 miles southeast of embattled Lahore and only five miles from the Indian border

"Kasur is deserted and its inhabitants scattered over the countryside." Rademaekers reported. "Buzzards wheel overhead and settle with a flourish of wings on the swollen carcasses of water buffalo. Dogs prowl through the rubble. stirring up black clouds of flies, as they beneath the mud bricks and roof tiles of shattered houses. A few Pakistani police patrol the streets to prevent looting but, otherwise, Kasur is a blend of stomach-turning smells and silence

Gaping Holes, For Kasur, the war began Sept. 7 when an Indian column advanced to within two miles. For seven hours an artillery barrage rolled across the town, bringing ruin and death. A mosque collapsed on its worshipers. A U.S. Protestant mission school gaped with holes after direct hits. As the people fled many were trampled by stampeding



gave the Indian government three days to dismantle all military structures along the Sikkim border," or else take the "grave consequences

Closed Neck. Ever since fighting broke out over Kashmir, China has been verbally encouraging Pakistan and denouncing Indian "aggression." Now Peking switched to grave threats and for India, it could not have come at a worse time or place. The Indian protectorate of Sikkim is a tiny mountain state ruled by King Palden Thondup Nameyal and his American Queen Hope. It has only 162,000 inhabitants, an area smaller than Yellowstone Park, and a preposterous army of 280 militiamen plus 60 palace guards.

Should China seize Sikkim, it would he in a position to close the narrow neck of land linking India proper to the state of Assam and the North East Frontier Agency, as well as open a route from China to East Pakistan. Well aware of the danger, India has kept two divisions of trained mountain troops based at Kalimpong for just such an eventuality. China's charges relate to two 14.000could hardly afford to stretch its economic and manpower resources to a two-front war, and Peking might feel that India, already embroiled in one war, may be in a mood for concessions on border questions. China's tough action also strengthens its position as a de facto ally of Pakistan and makes it more difficult for President Mohammed Ayub Khan to enter peace negotiations.

New Delhi claimed the ultimatum was proof positive that Mao Tse-tung and Ayuh Khan were plotting the destruction of India. Even so, India's Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri tried to stave off war by belatedly agreeing to a two-year-old Chinese offer to have Sino-Indian inspection team decide whether the fortifications were in China or Sikkim. No one had much hope the offer would be accepted.

Resuming Arms, At week's end New Delhi was astir with reports of Red Chinese troop movements, not only on the Sikkim border but far to the west in Ladakh as well. In Washington, Indian Ambassador B. K. Nehru strode into Secretary of State Dean Rusk's buffalo or raked with shrapnel in the

Early last week the Pakistanis mountof a counterfoliensive and drove the Indians bask to the border. Some hunger, binnelses inhabitanis returned to Kasur, but now death rained down from the Sey, On Sept. 14. Camberta hombers of the Indian Air Force blew up a twopleck, area with thousand-pound bentles and dependibled a facory complex on or dependibled a facory complex on the Indian air supplies and dependible of estile by Indian jets pumpine 20-mm. shells into anything that moved. An estimated 1,200 dead lie buried in the trains

In New Delhi, an Indian spokesman hailed the battle of Kasur as one of the most decisive victories of the war. The column advancing on Kasur had been the southernmost of four columns whose aim seemed to be to encircle and capture Lahore. Pakistan's second-largest drives were decoys. Each column advanced only a few miles into Pakistani territory and then dug in: infantry in the front line, tanks huddled beneath trees and behind houses in the second. and in the third, artillery massed beneath camouflage netting. The Indians reasoned that Pakistan would have to drive these four columns from their soil or lose both the military and the po-Horseshoe Trap. According to New

Delhi, the major Pakistani counterattack was directed at the Indians before Kasur, which was chosen as the target because a Pakistani breakthrough would permit either a drive toward New Delhi or an attack northward that would cut across the Indian rear. The assault was mounted by the 1st Armored Division. reputed to be the best in the Pakistan army. The Indian strategy resembled that of Hannibal when he caught the Romans in a baglike tran and decimated them at Cannae. The Pakistani armored column burst through the first Indian line and plunged on only to find itself entrapped inside a horseshoe-shaped line of well-fortified Indian positions. Recoilless rifles, mounted on jeeps or dug into ground emplacements, poured a heavy fire into the massed Pakistani tanks. Support fire rained down from Indian 3.7 howitzers. With the temperature in the 100s, the buttoned-down

At Kasur, the Indians claim to have captured or destroyed nearly half of the 1st Armored's 220 tanks and to have killed two Pakstani generals in the process. Since generals are seldom found in armored spearheads, the Indians explain their presence on the field as owing to the fact that "the battle was going so badly."

tanks were like ovens; the dust clouds

raised by the explosions blinded the

tankers, which milled about like a

Destroyed Myth. The jubilant Indian press last week printed the army's claim to have already destroyed 284 U.S.-built Patton tanks, which had never be-

fore been battle-tested. The progress of the war, crowed the Indian Express, "destroys much of the myth of the meek and mild Hindus as it has the legend of the superiority of the American-built and American-supplied Patton tanks and Sabre iets."

Western military observers, who have been as frustrated as newsmen in getting to the front lines, are not at all convinced. Contrasting the claims of both sides, one expert said, "the figures; just don't match—one or the other must be totally off," And, despite the joy in New Delhi at its armys great tank victors, the awkward fact was that Pakistan still held Xsusr.

from the U.S.S. Boxer and by road convoy from Qui Nhon, the First Team arrived in full force along Route 19.

Four of a Kind, As the world's most mobile division, nothing like the First Team has ever existed in the history of warfare. Some 3,000 of its men are trained polarity-pers, the division of the contrained polarity-pers, and the conbicopters, have doubled the total number of choppers in use in Viet Namthey range from scores of workaday Husys to 48 Chinnook transport copters with a lift expected of some 13,000 lbs., with a lift expected of some 13,000 lbs., the First's helicopters are the only-ones of their breed in the world; gaint CH-54



FLYING CRANE LANDING AT AN KHE Freed from the tyranny of terrain.

SOUTH VIET NAM

The First Team

For weeks, advance troops of the newest U.S. unit to arrive in Viet Nam had been secretly at work on a clearing just north of An Nhe on Route 19, deep in the Viet Cong-infested highlands. Using only machetes to clear the copse (Ling only machetes) and the control of the copse (Ling only machetes) and bivotate space for no fewer than 20,000 men.

in the detection of the depth o

Flying Cranes that look like praying mantises, can haul aloft a commandpost pod or a disabled airplane with equal case-or thrust 94 men at a stroke into battle. The 1st Cavalry's transport helicopters are protected by rocket-firing choppers-and at 100 m.p.h. the First Team can swoop down with overwhelming force at any point in the contested highlands that the Viet Cong dare mass and attempt an attack. The First Team had barely arrived last week when it got its chance to do just that. Eleven miles north of An Khe. the U.S. 101st Airborne was clearing an area when it came upon an unusually stubborn-and large-band of guerrillas. Out went a radio call for help. In response, nearly 100 rocketfiring choppers from the First Team raced to the scene in the best cavalry tradition, and six of the division's 105mm, howitzers were airlifted into firing range.

In planting the First Team in iso-

frightened herd.



lated An Khe, the U.S. has significantly expanded its tactical role in the war very find that the same that the sa

Lethal Pessure. The U.S. huilding of garrisons in coasial endance work the essential starting point for sharing an essential starting point for sharing and the war in Viet Nam. But from the enclaves the U.S. has been able to do little more than aid the South Vietnamese in holding what they already have. The First Team means more—an extension of the enclaves into Viet Cong territory, a lethal pressure point where the enemy

Freed by their choppers from the tyranny of terrain, the First Team can roam at will over blasted bridges, roadblocks, swollen rivers and jungle mountains to hit the V.C. from the northern tip of the nation to the delta. To be sure, it will share with other U.S. units already in Viet Nam the primary mission of acting as a fire brigade-able to lay down as many as 10,000 troops within a matter of hours. What is new is the First Team's unique ability to search and kill on its own, quickly and in overwhelming force. Moreover, the First Team will not be the last of the pressure points punching into the enemy heartland. More are on the way.

The Name of the Game Is Zap, Zap, Zap

The big Negro sergeant was sprawled in a ditch full of water. Over the steady drumfire of the rain came the cough. whoosh, crump of Viet Cong mortars. The sergeant counted on his fingers the seconds from the time of firing to the time of detonation, then lit a drooping. wet cigarette and casually announced. "Them's incoming sixties landin' over there 'hout a hundred yards. Nothin' to worry about." He took off his helmet. wiped his face. "You know, we Airhorne, we like to get things done real fast, get in there quick and out quick, killin' as we go. Here in Viet Nam there ain't no hurrying. We send five hundred men out on squad-sized patrols every day back at base. And we get nothing. Maybe this time,

Startled Buffaloes. "This time" was the largest combined allied operation of the war, launched last week near Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon. The target: a patch of rain forest and rubber plantations known as the "Iron Triangle," which had not been entered by government forces for years. First, Guam-based B-52s blasted the sides of the target. Then, swooping in over startled water buffaloes and silent paddies. 120 helicopters brought in troops of the 173rd U.S. Airborne and the Royal Australian Regiment. The clearing in the trees was soon a blur of yellow, red and green flare smoke, darting transport choppers, and prowling Cobras (armed helicopters). A battery of the Royal New Zealand Artillery moved up by truck. Finally, as a heavy rain began to fall, the Vietnamese paratroopers swooped down among the rubber trees in the biggest parachute assault in Viet Nam since 1963. Soon the troops of the four nations joined up, and 5,000 men began moving across a ten-mile front at the rate of a mile a day in a nine-day effort aimed at sweeping the V.C. out of an area they have controlled since 1954-and an area that the U.S. may well want to make a fortified preserve of its own

Wotery Trenches. Each day the patrols vanked into the rain (orosa, clutched by the tendrits of vines, jabhed by thorns and needlewhoes, wearshy resting from time to time on the roting jungle mat that teemed with ants, snakes, and scorpions. At night they placed their tents on the squishy forest floor, undressed and hurned the leeches floor, undressed and hurned the leeches there are the state of the state of the there are the state of the

What failed to come, for all but a tew of the patrols, was Victor Charlie. One U.S. unit was ambushed at dawn scarcely 200 yards from its campsite, chased the V.C. into a hole. The Airborne troops dropped in which yielded four dead. Was that the name of the game? Hardly. For the most

The Surrender

In the central-highlands town of Ban Me Thuot last week, South Viet Nam's Premier Nguyen Cao Ky became an honorary member of the Rhade tribe. It was a memorable experience. First his combat boots were washed in rice wine from a ritual jar into which the flesh of a sacrificial buffalo had been dipped. Then, as the beast's severed head and tail lay near by, a montagnard sorcerer summoned divine spirits to witness an oath of friendship, and a rebel officer swore allegiance to Saigon. Finally, to seal the pledge, two smiling girls presented Ky with a tray of copper bracelets, and he was handed a symbolic weapon-a U.S. Army M-1

With that, Ky accepted the surrende of some 500 of the most robellions out some 500 of the most robellions warriors of the 30-odd largels illiterate are scattered through the empty high-nide-half of South Viet Nam (Tasa: name and again, for the retail of the third the south threak out again, for the results of the south the south threak out again, for the results of the south threak out again, the south of the south the south threak out the south threak out the south threak of the south threak out threak of the south threak out th



MONTAGNARD OFFICER
Fight again?

Fight agai

government posts recently handed to the montagnards. Ky for the moment had damped the smoldering discontent. His ultimate aim: to use the breathing space to bring all the montagnards back into the front line against the Viet Cong.

ain has no intention of leaving anytime soon, b) the U.S. has its hands full in Viet Nam. and c) the Soviet Union is so monumentally uninterested in Lee's problems that it has not even troubled to recognize the infant nation in the SINGAPORE six weeks since it was forced to secede from Malaysia. As for Malaysia-well, said the Tunku angrily. "Lee is talking through his hat. He has not got a head.

A Modest Proposal

As head of the world's newest sovereign power, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew last week dispatched his foreign minister, Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, on the nonaligned nations diplomatic equivalent of the American Express Co.'s basic budget tour: the United Nations (to plead for admission), London, Moscow, and a modest selection of Eastern European and Afro-Asian capitals.

In case anyone still wondered what policies Rajaratnam would be promoting, after Lee's triple-barreled anti-U.S. blast last month (TIME, Sept. 10), the Prime Minister also called in a couple of Western newsmen and described anew the catastrophe that would result if the U.S. ever took over from the British out his way. This time he had a truly sensational alternative to propose. If Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman ever called on U.S. forces to replace the British in neighboring Malaysia, said Lee, "I'm telling the Tunku that I would consider offering Singapore as a base to the Russiansand I believe they should take it.

A Russian takeover of the huge British base at Singapore would not only produce "a stalemate" on the Malayan peninsula, as Lee observed, but also block the strategic Strait of Malacea and disrupt the entire balance of power in the Southeast Pacific. The idea was



Heads or tails.

NORWAY An End to Labor

all the more surprising because a) Brit-

"Champagne!" cried joyous guests in Oslo's Continental Hotel. Staid brokers on the stock exchange floor whooped happily. At last the socialist Labor Party was out of power after 30 years of nearly continuous rule. Out with Lahor went tall, spare Einar Gerhardsen, 68, the Grand Old Man of Norwegian socialism and the country's Premier for as long as almost anybody could remember.

Defeat came at the hands of a Conservative. Liberal, Christian and Center Party coalition that had been trying for years to unseat Labor, to no avail. In 1961 it came tantalizingly close, winning a 74-74 tie in the Storting (Parliament), but Gerhardsen hung on to a razor's-edge majority with the help of two votes from the leftist Socialist Peoples Party. Two years ago he made a leftward gamble for fresh support he promised four weeks' vacation for all workers and an old-age pension that, many believed, would put impossible strains on the budget.

The New Folks, During the campaign, the antisocialists pointed out that inflation has inched up 10% in the past two years, while the cost of housing, food and transportation has doubled since 1950. They took Labor to task for high taxes and an industrial-planning bureaucracy whose red-tape inefficiency has caused a series of scandals-the latest breaking just before the election.

This time, the coalition took a certain style to the hustings. While Labor campaigned in the sedate old manner. the Liberal Party latched onto the vigorous techniques of Halfdan Hegtun. 41, a candidate who rolled up his sleeves to plunge into crowds of astonished voters in supermarkets, on country roadsides, even college campuses. There were even some slogans—the Norwegian version of "time for a change"-to catch the imagination of the 200,000 young, first-time voters who were not at all sure that what had been good enough for their fathers was good enough for them.

The Old Folks. When the votes were in, enough antisocialists had registered their protests to give the coalition a ten-seat majority and firm control of the Storting for the next four years. But though Gerhardsen was out, Labor was not crushed: with 68 of 150 seats. it is still the biggest single party

What Norway's old people wanted



to know was whether the new regime meant the ax for the traditional wellare program. No fear. The suddenly successful coalition promised to lower taxes by slashing huge food and housing subsidies and to curb inflation, probably, as a starter, by boosting the low lending rates of the state-owned banks But it did not dare to suggest dismantling the structure of basic welfare benefits. As a matter of fact, listening to Liberal Leader Bent Roiseland, 63, the likely choice for Premier, one won dered why he ever bothered to run as an antisocialist. "The new coalition," said he, "does not intend to launch a revolution. We will listen to the opposition, and I am sure they must have some good advice after their long experience

FRANCE

Divided They Stand

Antoine Pinay has shaved off the little mustache and discarded the round his trademarks as Premier of the Fourth Republic. But his popularity with of De Gaulle himself. Last week a delegation representing three center parties of France presented itself in Pinay's handsome apartment overlooking the Bois de Boulogne in Paris to put a quesTIXIER-VIGNANCOUR







MARCILHACY

One from the left, two from the right, one sur demande.

in the French elections next Dec. 5? For months the stoutly pro-American and pro-European Pinay, still cleareyed and vigorous at 73, had been insisting that he would run only sur demande, and then only in "the case of grave and dramatic circumstances. The center delegates thought they had such a case in De Gaulle's harshly anti-NATO, anti-Common Market pressconference pronouncements a fortnight ago. But Pinay last week professed to be still unconvinced. If things were all that bad, he asked, why were not Deputies resigning, workers marching in the street? He would run only if assured at least a third of the votes. The delegation withdrew, promised to report back in two weeks.

On the Beaches, Pinay's covness mirrored De Gaulle's own. Le général cannily intends to withhold his own election plans until the last moment, but nobody much doubts that he will try for another seven-year term. Nor does anyone doubt that he can succeed. Still. two candidates from the right and one from the left, plus an obscure entry from the farmers' lobby, have leaped

into the ring. On the right is Attorney Jean-Louis Fixier-Vignancour, 57, who last week was campaigning in, of all places. Saigon. De Gaulle's catcalls for negotiations have so angered the South Vietnamese that General Ky last June broke off relations with France. So Tixier's assertion that "the injustice committed by General de Gaulle as regards South

Almost as if his campaign had already be gun, the French government television network treated viewers to Singer Gilbert Bécaud's rendition of a new song called Tu Le Regretteras-You Will Miss Him. Him. of course, was De Gaulle. Sample stanza

tion. Would Pinay stand for President Viet Nam is inadmissible" fell on ready ears. An unredeemed opponent of Algerian freedom. Tixier made his reputation defending S.A.O. terrorists whom the De Gaulle government brought to trial. Tixier spent all of August touring beaches and resorts, holding forth under a rented circus tent. By Tixier's accounting, it was a huge success. He talked to 125,000 Frenchmen and, he said, increased his potential share of the French vote from 18% to 25%. Most observers suspect he will be lucky to poll 10%

After the Conference. Another rightwing entry is Senator Pierre Marcilhacy, 55, a distinguished attorney who writes novels, plays jazz piano, and paints watercolors. Pro-Common Market and something of a middle-class moralist, Marcilhacy at 6 ft. 7 in. towers over the 6-ft. 4-in. De Gaulle. But that is almost his only advantage, and, as he admits, he will be fortunate to get as many as 1,000,000 of the 20 million votes expected to be cast in December.

The man on the left is Socialist François Mitterrand, 48, a brilliant, mercurial Senator whose political gifts have earned him the nickname "the Florentine," and whose parliamentary style has won the grudging respect of the Gaullists. He scorns the Fifth Republic as "the permanent coup d'état." and abruptly announced his candidacy an hour after De Gaulle's press conference with the blunt gibe that the general's "temperament is incompatible with democracy." Mitterrand might well pick up much of Socialist Gaston Defferre's support, unattached since Defferre withdrew. He might pick up some Communist votes as well-if the Communists do not decide to run a man of their own. The French Reds face a curious dilemma: it is almost impossible for them to find a French Communist who is as anti-American, anti-NATO and anti-Common Market as Charles de Gaulle himself.

GREECE

No. 3

For the third time in nine weeks. King Constantine named a new Premier to replace ousted George Papandreou. This time it almost looked as though his man could muster enough votes to stay in office. Or almost enough. The man was Stephan Stephanopoulos, 66, like his two predecessors a renegade from George Papandreou's Center Union Party, and, in fact, former Deputy Premier in Papandreou's own Cabinet. Forming a "symbolic coalition" Cabinet of "national emergency," Stephanopoulos claimed the backing of 150 out of 300 Deputies in Parliament-and predicted that before a vote of confidence is taken this week, "two more traitors will join the Cabinet, bringing my total support to 152

Would the King's new choice be any more successful than his others? Not it the royal nemesis could do anything to foil him. Calling for a gigantic convocation of his demonstration-happy followers in Salonika, canny old George Papandreou declaimed: "Governments and Parliaments must reflect the will of the people, and neither this government nor Parliament does that. But the people's will shall win, and the people will wipe this government out of existence." In downtown Athens, 10,000 left-wing union members rallied at a theater and demanded Papandreou's return or immediate elections

DISARMAMENT

Till Next Time

Despite barking guns from Viet Nam to Kashmir, the seven-week summer session of the disarmament delegates in Geneva wound up last week in a burst of cocktail conviviality. To be sure, the report to the U.N. would, as usual, read "no progress." Russia was as unwilling as ever to provide the on-site inspection rights that the U.S. demands to guarantee an underground nuclear test ban. And Washington could hardly have cut loose the last, fraved mooring to MLF and Bonn's hopes for nuclear sharing in NATO in the middle of West Germany's national election campaign-Moscow's price for a nonproliferation treaty

Still, optimism bubbled like champagne during the final round of parties. After all, Chief Soviet Delegate Semvon K. ("Scratchy") Tsarapkin had confined his anti-American blasts to the Moscow minimal two: fore and aft of the session. U.S. Disarmament Negotiator William C. Foster allowed as how both sides had "come a long way." Britain's Lord Chalfont saw a positive "chance of success" next time around tor a non-proliferation treaty. What did Scratchy think? "It all depends on the West," he rasped between à bientôt toasts. "Don't put me with my back to the wall when I'm drinking.

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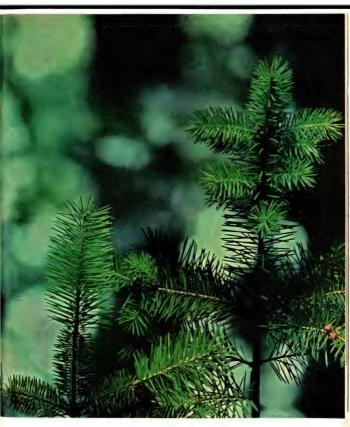


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SPAIN

Death of the Afternoon

Women throw books of poetry to him and propose marriage in dozens of letters each week. Fan clubs pay tribute to him throughout Western Europe. He has starred in two hit movies, one of them about himself, and earned more money (\$10 million) than it cost to build the Spanish Armada. In July, he became the fourth matador in this century to be allowed to spare the life of his bull. In August, he became the first in history to fight 31 corridas in one month. And, barring illness or injury, by this time next month the mop-haired lad who calls himself "El Cordobés" will have killed more bulls and been awarded more of their ears in more fights before more people in one year than any other bullfighter who ever

"A taurine odyssey," proclaimed one Madrid newspaper this month, and to his flocks of worshipers, some of whom have paid \$65 a seat to watch him, the 29-year-old El Cordobés is the most exciting bullfighter who ever strode the sands. Brushing his great shock of sandy hair out of his eyes, he dances in front of the bull's horns, pulls its tail, turns his back on it, and usually manages to smear its blood all over himself. If the bull won't charge him, he charges the bull; and to keep things exciting, he will receive the bull standing up, on his knees and even sitting down. He has been gored 18 times. "He's the Picasso of the ring," exults one admirer, "He's finding fantastic new ways of expressing himself."

Sixteen Stabs, Yet, to true aficionados of the world's only blood art. El Cordobés is the death of the afternoon. "He's like Chubby Checker playing Bach," sniffs one ardent detractor. "It's pop

His vulgarity is only a minor concern of the critics; what shocks them is that. unlike Picasso, he has never really learned the tools of his trade. He handles the cape like a housewife flapping a hed sheet and uses the bright red muleta as if he were flagging down a train. Worst of all, he is so inept with the sword that about the only way he can be sure of killing the bull is to shoot it. He had to stab one bull 16 times this month before it would die, and twice within the past two weeks he has heard the rare warning of a bugle signaling that his allotted time for the kill had nearly expired. So hadly did he butcher his opponents at one major fight this year that he needed police protection from the enraged crowd More often, however, the crowd ig-

nores his faults and cheers him for all it is worth. "The most interesting thing about El Cordobés' bullfights is the crowd," says António Díaz-Cañabate. one of Spain's most fastidious critics. "They don't care at all about bullfighting. They want to go mad in the physical presence of a fetish.



EL CORDORÉS Like Chubby Checker playing Bach.

Sex Symbol. And a fetish is what El the friendly eye of Nasser and with Cordobés is. An orphan named Manuel Benitez who grew up on the streets of Córdoba and broke into bullfighting the hard way-by jumping into the Madrid ring from his seat in the stands-he is every Spaniard's dream of the poor hoy who made good. He owns four ranches, a fleet of Mercedes and a six-seat private plane, and is building a seven-story hotel in Córdoba. With his serious young face, battered body and brilliant white smile, he has also become Spain's leading sex symbol, its contribution to the international beat generation

To the alarm of dedicated aficionados. El Cordobés' success has encouraged a group of imitators who threaten to transform bullfighting from a dramatic and highly emotional art into a crazy circus act. His imitators are even worse than he is. Significantly, one of them calls himself "The Disaster," another "The Assassin," and a third, whose outlandish caricature of the El Cordobés style has brought him warnings by bullfight authorities, fights under the name of "Little Banana." Last month at a town just outside Madrid, one young apprentice tried to introduce a new dimension to bullfighting by parachuting into the arena from a plane. Fortunatea garbage dump two miles away.

THE CONGO Renouncing the Rebels

What ever happened to the Congolese rebels? When the "People's Republic of the Congo" collapsed before advancing government columns in March, its leaders disappeared in headlong flight across the Sudanese border-President Christophe Ghenye in the Rolls-Royce he had expropriated along the way. Most of them ended up in Cairo, where under money scrounged from Communist embassies, they hoped to plot their triumphant return. It didn't quite work out that way, for soon they were spending most of their time plotting against each

Trouble All Over. Occupying expensive apartments and frequenting nightclubs and bars, the rival Simbas began accusing one another of living it up on revolutionary funds. Attempts by Nasser to bring them together only drove them further apart. Rebel Defense Minister Gaston Soumialot announced that he had deposed Ghenve, who retorted angrily that he was undeposable. From his exile quarters in the Sudan. People's Army Commander Nicho'as Olenga renounced them both, claimed that he alone spoke for the revolution-until last month, when the Khartoum government charged that he had been conspiring with the Sudan's own rebel movement and threw him in jail

There were other setbacks. The rebels' Chinese Communist allies were kicked out of Burundi on the Congo's eastern frontier. Algeria, which had once trained Simbas in the art of guerrilla warfare and had been one of their dered all local rebels to stop plotting or get out, refused to allow Gbenye to enter the country even for a brief visit.

On the Lake. The final disaster came this month, when three drunken Simbas malek district. Before the battle ended. two of them had been shot dead. The surviving Simba resisted arrest on the grounds that "I am a general." That was too much for even Nasser, whose security police had been urging him for months to get rid of the troublesome Congolese. He ordered remaining Simbas rounded up, then packed them aboard a government airliner and shipped them out of Egypt. When last seen, they were headed for Kigoma, the Tanzanian railhead on Lake Tanganyika.

Tanganyika.

Their destination was hardly good news for Premier Moise Tshombe, who news for Premier Moise Tshombe, who may have the temperating for the opening his week of the first Congoleve parliament to meet in two years, and the standard of the properties of the mountainous area of the eastern Congo around Fizi, just across the lake from Kisona.

Mercenary Commander Mike Hoars he been ordered to attack Fizi as soon as he has trained his latest batch of white recruits, but it will be no easy task. Advised by a dozen Castro Chian-tone Castro Chiangles, the rebels have turned the Fizi region into a former sool of such cases of the rebels have turned the Fizi well equipped. Their every need is superior to the control of the

ARABS

The Tunisian Torpedo

Thirteen heads of state were invited to last week's Arab League Meeting in Casablanca, but only twelve showed up The absentee was Tunisia's President Habiis Bourguiba, who sent his regrets in the form of a 10,000-word memorandum intended to torpedo, if not the whole affair, at least its main personality, Egypt's Abdel Gamal Nasser.

Bourguish has made no secret of his unhappiness with Nasser's efforts at sinunhappiness with Nasser's efforts at singlehanded domination not only of the League had of most other Arah matLeague had of most other Arah matbeen so brutally frank where had he been so brutally frank where had he been so brutally frank where had been so brutally frank where he had been so brutally frank where he had been so brutally frank where he had been brutally frank where he had been so brutally frank where had been so brutally

What still bothered Bourguiba was Nasser's high-handed use of the Arab League to support his decision last spring to break diplomatic relations with West Germany. Under Nasser's leadership. Bourguiba acidly continued, "the Arabs have never been more divided; never have they slaughtered each other more ferociously than since the day Egypt took it upon itself to unite them. Warming up, he added, "There is not in the Arab world one single regime that Cairo has not attempted to overthrow whenever [that regime] showed signs of insubordination or refused to remain in the Egyptian orbit." and Bourguiba ticked off names and dates from Jordan in 1955 to his own country in 1959. To Nasser's further em-

barrassment, last week a Nasserite coup

was staged in Iraq and failed abjectly (see below).

Private Bickering, If Bourguiba's memo was a devastating blast at Nasser, he was not the only critic. At the opening meeting of the Arab League, the conference host himself. Morocco's King Hassan II, repeated Bourguiba's themes but in milder terms. As conference chairman. Nasser weathered the considerable aphomb, pointing out the considerable aphomb, and the considerable aphomb, and the considerable aphomb and the consider

Nasser was not the only target of abuse. Egypt's Lieut. General Ali Ali Amer. commander of a proposed army of allied Arab states, bitterly complained that Jordan and Lebanon re-



Oh, brother.

fused to allow foreign troops to be stationed in their countries. Jordan's King Hussein replied stubbornly: "This is just not the right time." Tiny Lebanon was again avsailed for its reluctance to get moving on the long-delayed project to divert the Jordan River and deny its waters to Erszel.

Ahmed Shukairi, chairman of the pleuletine Liberation Organization, was outraged that not a single one of the Ja Arah League saties had poid the point of the state of the state of the Arabia, Israham and James and Arabia, Israham and Egya Maria Mari

Bull-Necked Throng. At meeting's end, as usual, the League members came up with a bland six-point peace plan that called for, among other things, solidarity against Israel, noninterference in one another's domestic affairs, an end, once and for all, to press and radio diatribes against other Arab states.

dio diarribes against other Arab states. Throughout, the conference was beavily policed by throngs of bullnecked security agents. The opposition Socialist newspaper Al Mouharrir drily commented. "If the Arab League can isolate Israel as completely as the seculecture, and itself the Casabilanca Prelecture, and itself the Casabilanca Prelecture, and it of the Casabilanca Prelecture, and it of the Casabilanca Arabilanca, then the conference will have been a great success."

IRAQ

Coup de Razzak

The Middle East has seen just about every sort of coup, from ordinary coups détat to incredibly swift coups de Jarnac.* But last week Iraq's Premier Arel Abdel Razzak made coup history by try-

ing to overthrow his own government. Razzak had held the premiership only 18 days. Formerly a brigadier and commander of the air force, Razzak was appointed to form a new Cabinet on Sept. 6, the eve of President Abdul Salam Aref's departure for the Arab League conference at Casablanca. With the President out of the country, Razzak decided to make Aref's absence permanent. Backed by his newly chosen Cahinet, which was as strongly pro-Nasser as himself, Razzak ordered a tank column from the Abi Gharib camp, outside Baghdad, to occupy Iraq's radio station and broadcast "communique No. 1," announcing the formation of a new government pledged to instant union with Nasser's Egypt.

President Aref was gone, but his brother, Deputy Chief of Staff General Abdul Rahman Aref was not. He quick-ly rallied the pro-Aref Razzak's team, At any rate, the rebel tank detachment bound for Radio Iraq was the rebel tank detachment bound for Radio Iraq was considered and captured after a brief enough god and captured after a brief enough in the surrounded the government ministers and arrested Premier Razzak and his feel too conspiration.

Within an hour, Razzak's coup was finished. He and his family were put aboard a plane and flown to Caine where, after specing a might in hasser's Tahra Palace, they moved into a ser's Tahra Palace, they moved into a Nile Hilton, next door to the solit of U.S. Flim Star Charlton Heston and his Lumily. On his way home from Caubanca, President Aref also stopped of it Catro, perhaps to impress on Nasset and the Carlon Maria of the Carlon Cantanton and the Carlon Canada.

Unexpected and decisive strokes -named for Comte de Jarnac, who quickly disposed of an opponent in a 1547 duel before France's king Herri II.



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THE HEMISPHERE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Erratic Attack

At the close of his July hearings on U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, Senator J. William Fulbright. chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, announced that no formal report would be issued. Last week, in a twohour Senate speech, Fulbright delivered his own delayed opinion-a scalding denunciation of the intervention and its portent for U.S. policy in general, Fulbright's erratic attacks on the Administration are no longer surprising. What made this one particularly curious was the fact that, on White House orders, he had access to every scrap of information in the files-but apparently based his conclusions more heavily on the same old highly colored newspaper

Fulbright called the intervention as "grievous" a mistake as the Bay of Pigs invasion of Communist Cuba. He accused the U.S. of intervening "not to save American lives, as was contended. but to prevent the victory of a revolutionary movement" wrongly judged to be Communist-dominated, President Johnson, said Fulbright, reacted to "exaggerated estimates of Communist influence in the rebel movement." then overreacted by sending in 20,000 troops. To make matters worse, the U.S. then took sides with Brigadier General Antonio Imbert's lovalist juntaa corrupt and reactionary military oligarchy." Concluded Fulbright: "If we are automatically to oppose any reform movement that Communists adhere to. we are likely to end up opposing every reform movement, making ourselves the prisoners of reactionaries who wish to preserve the status quo."

Reformers & Reds, In the Senate, Fulbright's colleagues, who had access to the same files as he, rose one after another to dispute his conclusions. Said Connecticut's Demogratic Senator Thomas J. Dodd: intervention was an "unavoidable necessity." Fulbright, he noted, "suffers from an indiscriminate infatuation with revolutions of all kinds -national, democratic or Communist.

Few would question the argument that the U.S. should support reform and social revolution in Latin America, even if it is sometimes hard to separate the genuine reformers from the Communists. And there are still, as Fulbright says, Latin Americans who cry Communism to resist change. But the U.S. has found plenty of anti-Communists to back-anti-Communists who are also reformers. It wholeheartedly supports Chile's President Eduardo Frei, who beat a Marxist to win office. It has committed \$119 million to help Peru's Fernando Belaúnde Terry wage a social revolution that will aid millions of backlands Indians.

With U.S. help. Venezuela's left-ofcenter Raúl Leoni has built such a prosperous economy that he is considering his own Alianza-like program to help less-developed neighbors. Mexico's strongly independent President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz paid high compliments to U.S. Alianza efforts in his recent stateof-the-nation speech. The U.S. is pushing hard for social reform in Guatemala, Honduras, Ecuador, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay, all run by authoritarian regimes that are not necessarily

throwbacks to the old-line oligarchies. Ample Evidence. In the Dominican Republic itself, the U.S. was instrumental in bringing an end to the Trujillo dictatorship. In the recent crisis, U.S. policy may well have suffered from some mistakes and misinformation. But



Indiscriminate infatuation.

the fact remains that the country was on the verge of a bloodbath, and that the Communists were swiftly profiting from the chaos. U.S. troops, whether 5,000 or 20,000, enforced a more or less peaceful settlement-and the U.S.. in the end, was far tougher with the lovalist "reactionaries" than with the Communist-infiltrated rebels,

Last week, as Provisional President Héctor García-Godoy completed his second week in office, 9,200 U.S. and OAS troops were still in the Dominican Republic. García-Godov needs them there. During the revolt, the three shades of Communism-the Peking-lining Dominican Popular Movement, the Moscow-oriented Dominican Communist Party, the Castroite 14th of June Movement-controlled some 2.500 armed fighters. All three groups have been smuggling arms out of Santo Domingo to stash them in other cities and in the hills

After Fulbright's speech, President Johnson was asked how he now felt about the intervention. His reply: "I would do it all over again, only we'd have done it earlier and tougher.

PERU

Harassed by Cattle Rustlers

"Cattle rustlers, that's all," snorted Peru's President Fernando Belaunde Terry when the first reports of Communist guerrilla activity filtered down from the country's Andean highlands last June. The remark now haunts Belaunde. Last week, in the severest crisis of his 26-month administration, Belaunde chose to accept the resignation of his entire Cabinet rather than allow it to appear before Congress to answer criticism about the government's laggardly response to the guerrilla threat

Out went Premier Fernando Schwalb and a Cabinet chosen chiefly for its skills in steering Belaunde's reform program. In as Premier came Dr. Daniel Becerra de la Flor, 59, a leading surgeon and a Senator from Belaunde's Acción Popular party. With him came eleven new ministers, all Deputies or Senators, except for military men in the armed forces ministries. Said Belaunde: "The new Cabinet will seek closer cooperation with the opposition.

Lost Initiative. In a narrow sense, Belatinde's decision was an adroit maneuver to defend the executive branch against the claim of an opposition-controlled Congress that it is the supreme power in the state. In a larger sense, Belaunde's action showed how vulnerable he has become. For the initiative in pushing the battle against the guerrillas has been seized by his congressional enemies, the middle-roading Apristas. led by Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre. 70, and the right-wing followers of former Dictator Manuel Odría, 67

Last month, after guerrillas had killed nine rural policemen, the Haya-Odría bloc pushed through a bill that the army wanted: death penalty for convicted terrorists. Belaunde signed the measure into law. But his critics still charged that he was not pursuing the terrorists hard enough, accused him of knuckling under to the leftists within his loosely knit party. The Haya-Odría bloc then demanded that the government join in outlining a full-scale, bipartisan program to eliminate the Communists. When Belaunde balked, the opposition decided to call the Cabinet on the carpet. Belaunde fired the Cabinet instead.

Blind to Danger? Thus far, Peru's edgy military has kept its mind on the Communists, Last week a force of 600 troops was closing in on the main body of guerrillas, estimated at about 500 men, in a mountainous area 300 miles east of Lima. But the military men are anxious for a clear indication of Belaúnde's leadership. "Most of us do not want another military dictatorship,' said one general, "but if the civilians are blind to the Communist danger, we would feel duty-bound to step in.



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GENERAL & ELECTRIC



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FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK



PEOPLE

First he had the beastly taste to turn the family's ancestral Woburn Abbes into a ducal Disneyland, with a zoo and souvenir stands. Now Britain's merrily huckstering peer. John, Duke of Bedford, 48, is peddling The Duke of Bedford's Book of Snobs. a 142page guide to gate crashing the Establishment, in which he details his rules on the names one should have (Rodney is "not so good today"); on accents ("The military bark is the safest bet"): on dress (suits may be elegantly aged by "filling the pockets with stones and hanging them out in the rain"). His Grace's advice on that "macro-snoh" tradition, the weekend houseparty: "Do not go to bed with the hostess unless it is really necessary-almost unavoidable."

The squad of Secret Service men assigned under a new law providing lifetime protection to ex-Presidents arrived out in Independence, Mo., last week and got a cool hello. It's been 13 years since Harry Truman, 81, has had the Secret Service tailing him, and "I haven't been bothered much." Bess was grumbling, too. They did seem like nice hoys, said she, and of course it was a "courteous gesture." but "neither one of us is very happy about it." As for their driving her around town in Government cars-why, snapped Mrs. Truman, "I do my own driving, and I hope to continue doing it."

"There she goes! Miss A-mair-i-ca!" And so she usually went, as full of creamy sweetness as a marshmallow sundae, still tingling from her exertions on the vibraharp. This time, though the corn was still as high as Bert Parks's eye, somebody changed the stereotype in Atlantic City's Convention Hall. The



MISS AMERICA

diadem of Miss America 1966 went to Kansas' uncorny Deborah Bryant. 19, a brown-haired beauty who would look at home on the fashion pages of Town and Country. Eight pounds lighter (115) and one inch taller (5 ft, 7 hash than the average pageant winner. Debbie filled the tape with figures that made the judges partial—362-336.

A couple of nights after her Emmy award for My Name is Barbra, her first and only starring appearance on television. Funny Girl Barbra Streisand, 23, was puttering around with her pet poodle backstage at Broadway's Winter Garden, when who should drop by but the New York Jes's \$400,000 bounds baby Quarterback Joe Namoth, 22,



BARBRA & NAMATH Unfresh.

unfresh from what he hoped would be his one and only appearance for the U.S. Army. Waiting the word on whether his gimpy right leg had passed an Army draft physical, Joe clowned with his shades and the poodle. Barbra smiled her bonus-baby smile.

Juliatto Greece commit suicide? In severed incredible to Parisins, as rumors spread that existentialism's chantous-muse had tried to exist no more by swallowing a 'massive overdose' of the back to the Left Bank town house from the Ambroiss-Paré Clinic, reporters and photographers were jamming the street outside. 'I am against shuramesis.' Justine Sampel.' 'and against pharmaesis.' Justine Sampel.' and against pharmaesis.' Justine Sampel. 'Am against pharmaesis.' Justine Sampel.' 'and against pharmaesis.' 'and 'and 'analysis' of the Sampel.' 'analysis'

"Sorry, lady," said the guard outside the U.S. Air Force PX in Madrid. "The rule says no slacks allowed." The rule had been imposed in deference to Span-



MRS. DUKE

ish propriety on orders from the commander of the U.S. Military Mission. Major General Stanley Donovan. Clad in grey flamels slacks, the lady, Mrs. Angior Biddlo Duke, wife of the U.S. ambassador, and a prietesse of high fashion in Washington when her husband was considered to the control of the control o

Things weren't so merry around Merrywood three years ago when Washington Stockbroker Hugh D. Auchincloss sold the 46-acre estate on the Potomac Palisades to a syndicate that wanted to build three 17-story apartment buildings there. Desecration! fumed Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, arguing that the hills that "Hughdee's" stepdaughter. Jackie Kennedy, had loved as a child were also one of the nation's "great scenic resources." A resourceful Interior or Department headed off the deal, and now Washington Investor C. Wyatt Dickerson, who recently bought the place for \$650,000, plans to turn Merrywood into a pastoral development with "clusters" of \$150,000 homes.

With 60,000 words already ghostwritten Michael Chaplin was suddenly having some second thoughts about the unfilial opus due out next month called I Couldn't Smoke the Grass on My Father's Lawn, Father Charlie had decided long ago that he didn't like the tumes of his beatnik boy either, but even with the family feud Michael was beginning to worry that Grass was a bit thick, asked a London High Court justice to suppress the book because it exploited "the piquancy of a situation where the son of a famous man is shown to be making damaging and disloyal remarks about his own relations. Actually, the suit was filed by Michael's wife Patricia, 25, since English law de-fines Michael, 19, as an "infant."

INTERNATIONAL LAW There's a Will:

Is There a Way?

Is infere a wory!

With Asia in flames arish some table with the With Asia in flames arish some at the motion that "international law" extended the motion that "international law" extended the motion that "international law" extended the motion flames with the word world conference aimed at turning that its met in Washington for the second world conference aimed at turning that from 110 countries. It was the biggest gathering of international jurists in the history of the world.

The conference was the brainchild of Charles S. Rhyne, past president of the American Bar Association, who started "lawver-to-lawyer" movement in 1963 with an Athens conference of 1,000 lawyers from 105 countries. Rhyne already has a thriving World Peace Through Law Center in Washington, which is scheduled to be moved next month to permanent headquarters in Geneva. By mobilizing 100,000 lawvers across the world in a campaign of research and publicity. Rhyne hopes to persuade politicians that international law is no myth, that the sheer necessities of global trade and travel are giving birth to hundreds of practical agreements (in aviation, shipping, tariffs, etc.) that can and should lead to "an overall world judicial system.

Ecunonical Spirit, Skepties could almost believe it last week as the hall filled with Indians and Pakistanis. Erraelis and Jordanians. In «trode 263 judges from every continent, including bewigged Africans in red robes and live justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. Even the Magna Carta was on fand its first trip outside Britain in 750 years. "The law is on the march everswhere."

declared Chief Justice Earl Warren And President Johnson added: "The final objective is the largest and most clusive man has known—peace."

Henry R. Luce, editorial chairman of Time Inc., called his listeners "custodians of man's most reasonable passion—the passion for justice," He saw that passion growing through the "ecumenical spirit" of art, science and commerce, as well as religion.

Deadbard Defiance, When it came to practicalities, though, many a speak, or argued that the rule of law had suffered serious setbacks since the Athensemberger, and the set of t

President Johnson acknowledged that "there are those who say the rule of law is a fruitless and utopian dream. It is true that, if it comes, it will come slowly. But to deny the possibility is to deny peace itself." He still held hope that we can strengthen the U.N .- not simply as a forum for debate, but as an arena for the solution of disputes." opposite point of view was taken by Duke University's Arthur Larson, who felt that devastating blows had been dealt the rule of law not only by the India-Pakistan war but also by the U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic and the bombing of North Viet Nam. "Now people seem to act first and explain later," he complained

Cose by Cose. For all that, the conference did produce a consensus that the hope of world law likes in taking small, firm steps. As Richard Nixon advised: "Don't try to build one grand hig tent of law and place all mankind's problems under it. Go at it case by case, a bilateral agreement here, a multilater.

al agreement there. Start with the specific and go to the general." Toward that end. Australian Law Ptofessor Julius Stone urged the juriss to show politicians that "come part of international conflict can be usefully controlled by judicial application." In short and in practice, said Stone, find "concrete areas of conflict which fall within a realsitic submission test."

In six days the jurists did indeed pinpoint some concrete areas:

 THE WORLD COURT. The U.N. Charter should be amended to provide compulsory jurisdiction, perhaps by means of a two-thirds U.N. vote in each given case. And individuals as well as nations should be entitled to bring cases before it for judgment.
 REGIONAL COURTS. To take advantage.

of common cultural ties, such as those among Latin American countries, the world should build a system of regional courts empowered to hear disputes between regional nations as well as indii vidual complaints against those nations.

would companies against those nations, a student companies begins the service of the convention like the one of the convention like the other convention of the court in strasbourg. France, Most important, that court has a screening commission that investigates beforehand and thus far has resolved more than 2,200 complaints and passed only two on to the court.

Convincing Duty, At week's end the jurists seemed to have mined a rich lode of legal ideas for the World Peace Through Law Center, which already has more than 60 committees researching the progress and possibilities of everything from disarmament to world habeas corpus. In this, at least, they were harking back to President Johnson's crystalline thesis that "law is the great civilizing machinery. It liberates the desire to build and subdues the desire to destroy. And if war can tear us apart. law can unite us-out of fear, or love. or reason, or all three. I aw is the greatest human invention. All the rest give man mastery over his world. Law gives

TORTS

Parishioners v. Church

good Ones and the control of the con

Early this summer, when the suits finally headed for trial in Cook County



Largest and most elusive objective: peace.



Moral payoff.

circuit court, lawvers for the archdiocese suggested a pioneering approach. Each side submitted the names of six judges seasoned in personal-injury cases; from these twelve, Chief Judge John S. Boyle chose three, who sat together all summer sifting the pretrial claims of 116 plaintiffs. Early this month, the judges recommended a total settlement offer of \$3,000,000. (Another \$1,000,000 in medical expenses has already been paid by the church and the city.) Approving the formula. Chicago's new archbishop, John P. Cody, also pledged payment to parents who had not sued, even though a two-year statute of limitations has long since run out for such cases

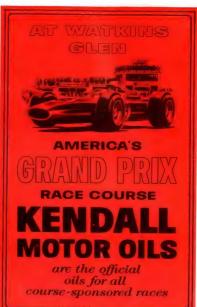
Last week Lawyer Joseph, 35, proudly announced that the offer is "likely to be accepted," noted that "this is the first time an effort has been made to settle disaster claims en masse by reviewing the dranages and having the defendant of the control of the control of the low the control of the control of the says the architectose has "a moral obligation" to borrow from banks rather than soliet Chicago parishes.

COURTS

The Mental Patient's Rights

Determined to do something about his weakness for volka that had earned him a record of minor brushes with the line. Army Veteran Carl Holm. 28, voluntually went to a veterarus mental hos- given town privileges, though Holm wasted no time getting drunk and passing out on the hospital alsow. "It's my opinion," said a harried doctor after locking up the patient, "that you're a feeking up the patient," that you're a feeking up the patient, "that you're a feeking up the patient," that you're a feeking up the patient, "that you're a feeking up the patient," that you're a feeking up the patient, "that you're a feeking up the patient," that you're a feeking up the patient, "that you're a feeking up the patient, "that you're a feeking up the patient," that you had not been a feeking up to be a feeking up to

ask Holm's involuntary commitment under a Wyoming law that aims to make such hearings easy on the patient. Like





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*Liederkranz Brand is made only by Borden's.

smilar laws in a dozen other states, Wyoming's is based on a federally sponsored model code. To keep things informal, the code ironically says that a commitment hearing "shall not be bound by the rules of evidence"—the rules that har hearsay or irrelevant testimons in any ordinar's law court.

Old Liberty, After a jury ordered Holm back into the hospital last year, his young court-appointed Sheridan lawyer, James E. Birchby, appealed to the Wyoming Supreme Court on the grounds that the jury had been given hearsay evidence about Holm's mental condition. The law permitting this, he argued, denied the due process guaranteed by the 14th Amendment as well as the Wyoming constitution. Last month the court agreed and set Holm free. "It still remains the fundamental law of the land," said the court, "that a person cannot be deprived of his libertywhether by involuntary hospitalization or some other kind of incarcerationwithout due process of law. The Wyoming precedent reflects a

new logal tension over the rights of the mentally ill. Of the roughly 300,000 Americans who will enter mental hospitals this year, more than half will be committed against their will. While medicine seeks earlier and faster cures, the law's problem is to protect the patient's rights in the process.

New Safeguards. To meet the challenge. New York has adopted what is probably the most advanced mentalhealth code in the country. As a step toward reducing the state's high involuntary commitment rate (60%), the code obliges officials to stress voluntary treatment-for example, by voluntary hospitalization for a maximum 15 days. In addition, the code rings elaborate safeguards around involuntary commitments. Spouses, parents, children, relatives, friends, employers or the state itself may request involuntary commitment, but every request must be approved by two physicians and one staff psychiatrist. Full commitment does not take place until the patient has spent at least 60 days under observation in a psychiatric receiving center such as Manhattan's Bellevue Hospital. Within five days after entering such

a center, however, the patient and four of his relatives or friends must be informed of his right to a jury hearing. Any one of them can then demand it. If the patient is committed, he need no longer fear being held indefinitely with no legal recourse except a writ of habeas corpus. Now his case must be reviewed by a court at intervals of six months, one year, and every two years thereafter. Moreover, the new law provides a fact-finding state mental-health service with trained lawvers and case workers, who will not only tell judges more about patients, but also keep better records for the use of patients themselves. The new setup takes long strides toward putting judges, doctors and patients on something like speaking terms.



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THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Another Blackout in New York

The New York Times—it voure without it vou're not with it New York City subway advertisement

Last week some 730,000 regular Times readers were not with it. But not by choice. For the first time in its 32year history the New York Newspaper Guild had struck the Times, and the paper was not publishing. Neither was most of the competi-

tion. When the nine other newspitch in the property of the papers belonging to the New Journal Word-Fullmenth Papers belonging to the New Journal American, World-Telegram, Long Island Daily Press and Star-Journal—shut down no. Of the city's major dailies, only the New York Prost, which does no measurable and property of the Personal Star-Journal—shut and work of the New York Post, which does no measurable properties of the Personal Star-Journal—shut days newspitch with the property of the New York Post, which does newstandary strike, which crippled the city's papers and helped send one of them, the Dail Mirror, to its death.

Demand for a Veto. As soon as the Guild struck. Mayor Wagner summoned home his troubleshooting labor mediator, Ted Kheel, from a Copenis, ironically, the key issue in the New York dispute. Kheel closeted himself with the negotiators, and the group stayed in session from 7 in the evening until 8 the next morning. Two hours later, they reconvened and kept at it until I the following morning, when a haggard, pallid Kheel announced: "With the benefit of sleep and reflection, we will be able to move for ward." His optimism was well meant. but Kheel and company are concerned with an issue that promises no swift

At the heart of the Times-Guild dispute is the throny question of how to protect jobs when new machines can do them more ellicitentily and more cheaply When the publishers bargained with the New York Typographical Union last New York Typographical Union last York of the Property of the Princes' Typographical Union last visit of the Typographical Union Last Visit of the Typographical Union Last Visit of the Princes' Typographical Union Last Visit of the Princes of the New Jarleady Compe to regret. For now the Guild is demanding equal treatment.

Earful that jobs connected with new muchinery will be given to the more powerful printers. The Guild warns much the same set to power as the LT LU. "We believe that if the company's unmeable same set to power as the LT LU. "We believe that if the company's unmeable the properties of the company's unmeable the control of the properties." We believe that if the company's unmeable the control of the control of the properties of the properties of the properties. The properties of the properties of

Worried by well-tounded rumors of an imminent merger of the World-Felegram and Journal-American that



MURPHY RIGHT ON PICKET LINE Reminder of a death in 1962.

might put 600 Guild members out of work. Murphy also wants a pledge from the Times that it will hire some of his displaced Guildsnien. And he wants management to guarantee that no Ciuildsman will lose his job except by attrition: by quitting or retiring. The Times has given such a guarantee to the I.T.U., but is willing to give it only to those Guild members hired as fulltime employees before March 31, 1965, the date of expiration of the last contract. Finally, two lesser issues are also in dispute. With 2,200 out of 2,400 eligible employees already on its rolls. the Guild is demanding a union shop something the Times management is determined not to have. The Guild is also unhappy with the Times's pension plan and is asking for severance pay for retiring employees.

Lead-Pipe Borgaining, Until the law moment, there had been a reasonable doubt that the city's other papers would close down in support of the Times. All the papers of the Publishers Association between the contract with beat down in 1962, but that was because the down in 1962, but that was because the down in 1962, but that was because the down in 1962, but the association was the contract with the association was to guide negotiates individually with each paper. For the moment, at least, it is only fighting with the Times, and last week the Printing Pressure visual to the paper of the pressure and the paper of the paper of the papers of the paper of the papers of t

The egain wrange.

The eraft information bowers are sure to the control of the control of the control of the control of the interest of the in

to handle deliveries at two papers. "I am shocked that the orderly processes of collective bargaining are being interfered with by these damaging actions," said Publishers Association President John J. Gaherin. "This is bargaining with a piece of lead pipe rolled up in a newspaper."

By week's end, the bargaining between the Guild and the Times was still going on. None of the participants were predicting a quick settlement, but neither were they suggesting a deadlock No matter what the outcome of the strike, it will hardly begin to unravel the problems of the New York newspaper industry, a complex of highly individualistic newspapers and unions The newspapers, most of which are losing money, are often as wary of one another as they are of the unions. And the unions are squabbling for survival in a shrinking job market. It will take some long-range planning for them all to make peace.

Last Word in Automation

While New York newspapers strug gle with assorted unions for the right to automate in hits and pieces, a new British daily went into operation last week with ultra-modern, automatic, labor-and-time-saving techniques in every production area. Started by Lord Thomson of Fleet, 71, who owns 125 newspapers and 105 magazines in Britca, the Evening Post of Reading makes use of equipment that has been on the market for a few years: computerized type-fitting, phototypesetting and offset printing. But never before has it all been assembled in one newspaper printing plant. In the U.S., the cost of such automation has inhibited most publishers, and even partial automation is often bucked by printers and others fearful

of losing jobs. In Britain, publishers and printers have generally managed to work out agreements for splitting savings from automation, and printing jobs are eliminated only through attrition.

No More Roaring Medal. The Reading plant, says Roy/Thompson, is a "cross between a laboratory and a hoppital. No more of that hot, roaring metal. The typesetters wear ordinary clothes to work and don't spatter themselves with oil." The copy desk is just a few yards from twerke kehoard machines on which former lindsypists type copy into which former lindsypists type copy into the plant of the plant of the plant of the New York newsplant plant that same New York newsplant plant of the justifies lines to form even newspaper columns, thus eliminating one of the printers' higgest jobs.

Pouring out of the computer at 600 words per minute, the justified tape is passed into three Photon machines. Controlled by the holes in the tape, light passes through a whiring glass disk on which the alphabet is printed; letters are automatically selected and words recorded on photographic paper.

These words in columns of type are then arranged into pages which are photographically printed onto thin metal plates with chemically treated surfaces. The plates are put on the present and the inked impressions transferred to a roller and then to paper. This "office" printing is cheaper than the usual eletterpress printing, which employs the proper than a product only for papers with a fairly short press run.

Ringing London. Aside from automation. the Evening Post of Reading boasts other distinctions. It is one of a bare handful of provincial evening papers to be started in Britain in the last three decades. Moreover, it is published in a town that is only 36 miles from London, where there are twelve hig dailies. Competitors have their doubts.



LORD THOMSON READING NEW NEWSPAPER Cross between laboratory and hospital.



Simple pleasures, and an awful lot of Mummy.

that the experiment will succeed. But Lord Thomson of Fleet has planned with care, and he is confident enough to predict that he will some day he publishing eight new suburban dailies in towns ringing London.

COLUMNISTS

Kidding the Social Setup From Park Avenue to Park Lane, the social season is coming to life again, and so is Hearst Society Columnist Suzy Knickerhocker. She has snapped out of her summer doldrums, and once more is writing wittily, tartly and occasionally tenderly about socialites as they close up their châteaux in Biarritz and their villas in Majorca to return to the comforts of London and New York. Suzy knows how to catch them on the run, "Princess Peggy d'Arenberg will be arriving from Paris to dip into the New York social season," she noted. "You all remember Traveling Peggy. If she stays any place for more than a week, she gets nervous. And all her suitcases start to shake.

The wonder is that Stazy is not shaking too. She never rests; she takes as many as 50 phone calls a day; goes to as many as 40 phone calls a day; goes to as many as way parties an evening, all in the interest of furning out six columns a week for 60 newspapers. Her fame has been growing ever since 1963, when she been growing and the New Stazy Large and the Dominican Republic of the Stazy Stazy

Bothstub Arrived, With her small hands and feet, widely admired bosom and spikelike false eyelashes, Stazy has bosom and spikelike false eyelashes, Stazy has the video divorced and now unmarried Texan whose real name is Atlean Melhe, stands out at any party. She never misses a cut at any party. She never misses are so total recell. "If have the fastest eye in the house," But she never takes what she seev very serviously. "Social-

ites," she says, "kid each other, their way of life, their friends; and I kid the whole setup."

She reported the White Elephant Ball in Newport, at which some "dear girls in black leotards and black stocking caps" showed up in an "ancient bathtub, carried on the sturdy shoulders of Alan Pryce-Jones, who criticizes books, and Bobby Huertematte, who works in a Washington bank, Simple pleasures are the best, after all, aren't they?" She noted that "John McHugh and Trumbull Barton, whose Staten Island party for Margot and Rudy last spring made history, have gone off to Venice to visit an 87-year-old girl chum. They swear she's still fascinating. Maybe it's the canals." Trish Hilton's mother. Mrs. Horace Schmidlapp, said Suzy, turned up at her own party in "some red-hot Galitzine pajamas with no neck at all. There was an awful lot of Mummy showing because, holy mackerel, when that Galitzine gets those scissors out. she cuts out all the backs and all the fronts of everything. Oh well, it was a hot night, and Mummy looked dreamy.

Bing-Bong, Everywhere, Suzy see; a life that is frantie with movement. And teven as a crowd of proper names comes home for the fall, there are others who must be watched as they pack their bags and take oil, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Everett, for example, more informally. Bob and Chiquina. They'll be in New York, shortly for two or three weeks, both and compared to the home of the control, well, should have a been a controlled to the control, well, shortly, for the controlled to th

"Mr. and Mrs. F. Warren Pershing that's Momo and Persh) left yesterday for Paris, Copenhagen, Athens and Istanbul. You realize now is when the really chie people go to Europe. Heaven forbid they should be part of that gauche Summer swarm who think because they have money they have everything, the innocents."

The compulsion of the crowd she writes about, says Suzy, "is to keep moving. When you sit still you THINK."



Pretty neat links

What on earth are you doing?



Practicing the Watusi.

The Watusi?



Lalready know the Cut and the Monkey.

What's up with you?



Getting ready for retirement. You should see Emma do the Surf.

6

I thought you two were strictly two-steppers.



Not with the plans discothèque circuit. round-the-world cruise

they dance on those.

After that there's the slow we've made. First thing waltz to the loan company.



Not a chance. Our money's never going to run out. Because Husband-Wife Retirement Annuity-which means that Em and I get a regular monthly income as long as either one of us lives.

I wonder if Pam knows She's been practicing

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SHOW BUSINESS

TELEVISION

The Overstuffed Tube

It was a week such as television has never known. After months of preparation and pilots, all three networks were jamming a whole yearful of new shows into eight consecutive nights. All totaled there were 88 premières, 34 of them brand-new. And lest the viewers remain lethargic, the ads flanking the newspaper TV schedules flogged away at the public. "The new year begins tonight! Turn on the excitement," proclaimed ABC. "Celebrate NBC weeka week so big it lasts eight days," announced NBC. "Hey, look us over, pleaded CBS, "so fasten your seat belts and watch

Seat belts? Straightjackets, perhaps. Even a three-handed, six-eyed shut-in would have been hard-pressed to cope; Friday evening alone, for instance, nine new shows were thrown on the air. New York Times TV Critic Jack Gould felt compelled to footnote his column, explaining that he had been able to write his reviews only because he had seen filmed previews. But by week's end it was clear that the quicker it was over the better. For never have the TV gristmills ground so ponderously and turned

Hack Hotspurs. The hig news, such as it was, lay in the massive shift to color. NBC plunged heaviest, jumping its color programs from 70% of prime time last season to 96%. CBS (50% color) and ABC (40%) were more cautious, but still 18 of the new shows glowed with splashy hues. Their targets are the 3,600,000 color sets already in use and the networks are buoyed up by the knowledge that the public is now buying new color sets at the rate of 1,400,000 a year. That color provides an added dividend was clear both to viewers, for whom even a had western becomes more bearable with real sunsets, and to the networks, who have proved that color can boost a show's rating by an all-important point or two. The ads look better that way too.

But even by TV's own mass-entertainment standards, the content of the new shows was deplorable, hackneyed, timid and banal. The new season fielded one barely passable show for every seven that were artistically bankrupt and boring. If the season seemed to have a theme, it was, what's new, copycat? ABC, for instance, tried to cash in on NBC's No. 1 Bonanza with The Big Valley. For Cartwrights there were Barclays, for Lorne Greene there was a silver-haired ranch matriarch. Barbara Stanwyck, who is trying to head off the railroad from expropriating the family spread. The scriptwriters are only back hotspurs. "No men heat the iron," runs a line, mouthed ominously by a railroader, "Sooner or later they die, and all they leave behind is dust.



FALK AS "O'BRIEN"



HOGAN'S HERDES



LAWRENCE & LUCY



CULP & COSBY IN 1 SPY Six out of seven bombed.

The Great Beyond, ABC, whose Perton Place has already proliferated into versions I, II and III, tried again with The Long Hot Summer, which had the gall to credit "the stories of William Faulkner," and then fell even below the standards of the 1958 Hollywood adantion. CBS's Green Acres tried a sitch switch on its own Petticoat Junction and Beverly Hillbillies, Carbon paper also produced a blurred copy of the

No. 2 show Bewitched. The result was NBC's I Dream of Jeannie, in which a genie (Barbara Eden) is discovered by Astronaut Larry Hagman inside a wide-hottomed bottle. Fatuously, he assumes that everyone at Cocoa Beach will believe his story. Naturally, no one does, including most viewers.

Even Ed The Talking Horse inspired emulation. CBS's My Mother the Car tried combining the U.S. fascination with cars, sex and Mom. But something happened in casting: the car is a 1928 convertible: Mother (who returns to earth from celestial regions, using the car radio as a voice box) is an invisible Ann Sothern; and as for Hero Jerry Van Dyke, he has finally answered the question, what is it that Jerry hasn't got that Brother Dick has? Smothers Brothers also tried to cope with the Great Beyond. Tom Smothers is drowned at sea, returns to visit his brother Dick as an inept angel. It was better than coming back as an antique

automobile, but not much.

Moron Smart, The new season had been billed as the big Bond payoff, and The Man from U.N.C.L.E. seemed to have found the right spoofing approach: even with reruns, U.N.C.L.E. managed during the summer to stay up in the top ten. But oh what sins producers commit when they begin to counterfeit. ABC's Jane Bond, Honey West (Anne Francis) has all the getaway gadgets -including tear-gas earrings and a garter that converts to a gas mask-but she has not a chance of escaping the banalities of her script. CBS's The Wild. Wild West and Ulysses S. Grant ("The nation is in a pot of trouble, boy") enlist Major James West as a post-Civil War Bondsman. He is outfitted with his own railroad car replete with pool table, cues that unsheath to become sabers, billiard balls that detonate as hand grenades. But such gimmickery is simply cumbersome. Except for President Grant, who needs him?

Which is not to say that the Bond lode is worked out. NBC's parody, Get Smart, proves to be a very viable Fleming entry, mainly because it dares to be healthily sick when the competition is all sickeningly healthy. Straight-faced nasal Comic Don Adams plays Idiot Agent Maxwell Smart, an 0 bungling desperately to become an 007. In the opening episode, he was pitted against Mr. Big. played by Dwarf Michael (Ship of Fools) Dunn. Smart received a phone call during a black-tie concert from a receiver in his shoe. Then he sat down in Dunn's child-sized chair and walked away with it stuck to the seat of his pants, puffed madly at Dunn's buttsized eigarettes, and generally behaved in outrageous taste. But somehow by the show's close, against the dull grey background of his colleagues, Moron Maxwell Smart seemed brighter than anybody. And funnier

Moxie & Malarky, NBC's I Spy also succeeds, in part because it turns its back on the Fleming flammery, makes



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BEER IN THE WORLD

Busch LOS ANGELES

and soon HOUSTON





a hip thriller out of two CIA types touring the world as a tennis hum (Robert Culp) and his Oxford-educated Negro trainer (Bill Coshy). For all its sterostyped gunplay, the production has a style to which TV audiences should hope to become accustomed: laxish locations (Hong Kong in color for the fifst eight episodes), virtually choreographed direction, a swinging score, and a cant-and-eliché-free script, for which Culp doubtled as author.

Also possessed of that swing is Trials of O'Brien, starring Peter Falk as a Manhattan criminal lawyer. A comedy successor to The Defenders, it is suffused with a breath of fresh (for TV) wit and literacy, and Falk steeps the role in a New York City boy's moxie and malarky. After winning a case, he shrugs: "You can't lose them all." Not in court anyway, though Falk blows enough on the ponies and at craps to stay hopelessly in arrears on his rent and alimony payments. All of which should make him an empathic and irresistible antihero to all but a handful of complaining image makers from the American

Bar Association. The latter have al-

ready issued a complaint. Nifty Legs. With comedy this season all but moribund, it comes as a surprise to find it popping up in, of all places, a German P.W. camp in Hogan's Heroes (CBS). Natürlich, the World War II Teutons are Dummkopfs, and the prisoners run rings around their captors, blackmailing them into submission with dark hints that if anything goes wrong at the camp, Hitler will send them all marching off to the Russian front. So they allow the captives to print money, smoke their cigars-to do everything in short but escape. It's slapstick Stalage 17, but just funny enough to keep viewers happily in the bag.

Celebrities proved largely loss leadres. Stere Larrence tried using Lucille Ball, got his show stolen right out from under him as she sang, danced and displayed, at age 54, the best pair of legs in town. The Deam Martin Show tried flooding the screen with headliners such a Frank Sinaria. Eddie Fisher and Dinhann Carrolli, but for all the mudging, warbling, withing and leering, the ground that the stars for not attending would thank the stars for not attending. "Folks." and Martin at the close. There's an old show-business tradition: the show must go off:

in Control thanks go the substitute Thursady night was no larther away than flick of the dial, where Sinatar was competing with himself as Major Marco in The Manchurian Candidate, Beside CBS: Thursdaw Night at the Movieer and Saurabay Night at the Moviesier and Saurabay Night at the Movieties and Saurabay Night at the Moviefor the three new Night at the Movieties and Saurabay Night at the Movieties and Saurabay Night at the Movieties and Saurabay Night at the Moviesian Canada Saurabay Night at the Moviesian Canada Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Saurabay Night at the Saurabay Night at the Movies and Sauraba

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RELIGION

THE PAPACY Reluctant Revolutionary

(See Cover)

On the opening day of the Vatican Council's fourth session last week, more than 1,500 Roman Catholic prelates assembled for a march of penance from the Church of the Holy Cross to the Basilica of St. John Lateran, half a mile away. As the chill autumnal dusk darkened the Roman sky, a priest began to chant the ancient litany; from the throats of thousands of cardinals, bishops, priests and laymen came back the droning, prayerful response: "Pardon us, O Lord." At the rear of the procession, beneath a scarlet and gold haldacchino, walked Pope Paul VI, dressed in red cope and carrying a crucifix in which were inlaid three tiny relies of the cross on which Christ died,

There was a certain ecclesiastical aptnesses to the occasion: the calendar feast day on which the council convened is the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Yet many observers at the march saw a disparity between the symbolism and the reality—and in that disparity a measure of how much

the council has accomplished, how much still has to be done.

Half-Mile Walk. The unprecedented act of penitence, undertaken by representatives of every corner of Roman Catholicism, implied a corporate acknowledgment of the church's sins-an admission of humility for "the spotless bride of Christ that would have been unthinkable a decade ago. Yet, instead of sackcloth and ashes, the prelates wore vestments of red and purple, and the venerable fathers for whom the half-mile walk would have been the slightest physical ordeal were discreetly excused from the ceremony. The place of honor in the procession, as always, was given to the Pope: but this time, instead of lording above them on the vedia gestatoria, he marched on foot with his brother bishops

A blend of baroque Romanita and Christ-inspired simplicity, of tradition and innovation, the procession symbolized in micro-

coon what the Second Witten Council
has become Protestant Theologian Albert Outler, an observer at Vatican It
or the World Methodist Council, sums
If up as a "Reformation, Roman-style."
If up as a "Reformation, Roman-style."
If up as a "Reformation, Roman-style with the second se

ings against imprudent excess. It is a reformation not of acts but of attitudes, whose distant goal is the ultimate reonciliation of the church with other faiths and with the modern world. It is, in fact, the kind of reformation precisely suited to the temper of the lonely, sensitive, cautious and puzzling man

who guides it.

Balance & Consensus. Protégé of the austere Pius XII, close friend of the jovial John XXIII, Giovanni Battista Montini in the third year of his pontificate has slowly emerged from the shadow of his great predecessors with a style and program all his own. John was an intuitive, charismatic prophet who threw open the windows and doors of the church to let in fresh air without worrying about-or even fully understanding-the consequences. By contrast. Paul is a detached and painstakingly analytical technician who has left the windows open-but who keeps checking the thermometer lest any cold drafts seep in. Pius was one of Catholicism's great teachers, whose ir-



PAUL ON PENITENTIAL MARCH Unprecedented admission of humility,

repressible flow of decisive allocations ranged learnedly from attronomy to midwifery. Paul. who seems than 1,000,000 visitors a year owner than 1,000,000 visitors a year of the part of

Nonetheless, the Pauline manner is unmistakable by now. In style, it can

be summed up as a search for balance and order-a goal that runs the risk of ambiguity, of settling for surface rather than substance. His program for the church is renewal, to be achieved, much like L.B.J.'s dream of the Great Society, by consensus-a goal that can easily be thwarted by compromise or by inaction where no reconciliation is possible. A man genuinely humble in person, he is eager to preserve the prestige of his office-an aim that sometimes leads him to empty or overly ambitious gestures. Within the past two weeks, the Pauline manner has been dramatically visible in three major acts of his pontificate: the announcement of his trip to the U.N.; the issuance, just prior to the opening of the council, of his encyclical on the Eucharist; and the creation of a new synod of hishops

Act One. Paul was the first Pope since Peter to set foot on the Holy Land, the first in history to land on the shores of India. Next month, when he flies to New York to address the U.N. General Assembly on the subject of peace, he will be the first to cross the Atlantic and to see the U.S. These precedent-shattering voyages-which probably will be followed by another next year, perhaps to Poland-have forever ended the tradition that the Pope is a prisoner of the Vatican. They have clearly established, moreover, that he, like his namesake, the Apostle, is a missionary at heart, eager to convey the Christian truth to the world at large.

Nonetheless, many people have nagging doubts about the trip. Almost certainly, his New York visit will draw the largest crowd to any motorcade in the city's history, and will do much to help shore up the sagging prestige of the U.N .- although that may or may not be an appropriate papal function. And if, as the Holy See hopes, many heads of state show up to hear him, it would be an impressive reminder of the papacy's ancient role as would-be peacemaker among nations. Moreover, he will have a chance to talk with President Johnson, who will fly up to New York to greet the Pontiff. But questions remain: Will the Pope be able to live up to his opportunity to speak meaningfully in the corridors of world power? Will his words of peace have any more impact than those he has uttered in Rome during the past two years?

Act Two. A few days after announcement of the papal trip, Paul issued his third encyclical, Mysterium Fidei (Mystery of the Faith), a 6,500-word defense of the church's traditional teaching on the Eucharist. It seemed to be an implied criticism of a group of Dutch theologians who have been arguing that when the bread and wine at Mass mysteriously 'become Christ's body and blood, the essential change is in the significance of the elements rather than in their substance (TIME, July 2). Mysterium Fidei at first struck progressives as a grim omen; its orthodox tone would presumably incline the bishops toward con-



CONCELEBRATING MASS WITH PRELATES AT OPENING OF THE FOURTH SESSION
"When you are before God, you must choose the truth."

servatism, warn theologians to stay away from far-out speculation on other doctrinal issues.

On second glance, however, the Pope's purpose appeared more subtle than that. Privately. Paul assured one Curia official that he was not singling out the Dutch for condemnation. Then at a Rome press conference, Dominican Theologian Edward Schilleheeckx, with Bernard Jan Cardinal Alfrink of The Netherlands at his side, argued that the speculations of Dutch dogmatists on the Eucharist fell "within the bounds" outlined by the encyclical. Students of the Vatican thus concluded that Mysterium Fidei was designed primarily to placate Roman conservatives; unconvinced by the Dutch theories and unhappy with public debate over them. Paul was saying simply that he is content to let further speculation go on, so long as it is done without publicity.

Act Thee. The most far-reaching decision of Paul's painting the decision of Paul's painting to take the late of the paul's painting to the paul's pau

Paul's decision gives living form to the principle of collegiality that was approved by the council last fall-namely. that the bishops, as descendants of the Apostles, collectively share ruling power over the church with the Pope. At first, the bishops and their theologians were delighted with the announcement. Then they began to wonder. Would Paul give the synod a share of the policymaking powers that are now tightly clutched by the conservative, Italiandominated Roman Curia? Or would the synod become the church's equivalent of the subservient Soviet parliament -an assembly summoned only to approve, not to decide? The answer is solely in Paul's hands, for he characteristically specified that he alone would determine when the synod may meet and what it may discuss.

Above the Clouds, Such, then, is the Pauline manner; to blunt the edge of an innovation with traditional safeguards; to give an answer that raises as many questions as it resolves. It is this seeming uncertainty that halfles and anseeming uncertainty that halfles and anseeming uncertainty that

gers at least as many people as it pleases, For millions of Catholics, the very lact that Paul is Christ's Vicar on earth puts him beyond criticism. "The prince of teachers is an exalted person, kumo no ne-above the clouds, says one elderly Japanese Catholic lady, sweetly, Many priests and prelates share the enthusiastic view of Archbishop Dino Stafla, secretary of Rome's Congregation of Seminaries, who says that "we are only at the beginning of a pontificate that promises to be truly great." Others agree with Atlanta's Archbishop Paul Hallinan that the Pope's cautious approach to progress is precisely what is needed for the church today, "We need some kind of brake for safety's sake, he says. "If we move too fast, we may not have time to communicate properly with our clergy and our laymen

"But, But, But." Yet many of these same clergy and laymen describe Paul as a puzzle, an enigma, a Hamlet, "He one New York suburban housewife. A battled Jesuit philosopher says: "I feel like a bull in a ring. Sometimes he goes one way, and I try to follow him, and then he goes the other way. Cagey, amorphous personalities make me unhappy." Many Catholic progressives are now convinced that Paul has deliberately sided all along with the conservative Curia, and they openly resent it. Austrian Historian Friedrich Heer lumes at "this small, narrow-minded, petit hourgeois person." A Catholic layman from Colorado complains: "He makes grand gestures and then does nothing to obtain the goal." Argues Edward Keating, editor of the rambunctiously liberal California monthly Ramparts: "He is a Curialist, and thus part and parcel of archeonservatism. He gives with one hand and takes away with the other-and what he takes away is more important than what he gives,

Among bishops and theologians of the church, there is considerably more sympathetic understanding of Paul, but many of them are critical nevertheless. "He is an intellectual perpetually saying 'but, but, but,' " says a veteran of the Curia. "The Curia has left its mark on him," suggests a British theologian. "He has intuition but doesn't trust it Paul is terrified of his responsibilities. and out of his depth at the council." An Italian priest who worked under Paul at the Vatican's Secretariat of State says: Before saying that a piece of paper is blue, the Pope has to lift it up to see if it doesn't turn grey." Paul's greatest fault, concludes a veteran of the papal household, is that his will is not as strong as his mind or his heart, and that he wavers when faced with a manysided problem. "He hears one, two, three, four, five people, and then all must be satisfied. When you are a leader, you cannot do that. When you are before God, you must choose the truth."

Command in Midstream. Justified or not, such criticism of Paul was almost hound to arise. For one thing, nothing nowadays is sacred in the new climate of freedom within the church; unspoken thoughts of yestervear are headline snarls today. For another, there was the understandable but irrational disappointment that Paul did not turn out to be a second Pope John. Some of the blame for this falls on both the secular and religious press, which too quickly assumed that Paul, with his wellestablished reputation as an Italian liberal, would be the same kind of progressive Pope that John had been; the principal differences between the men. the press implied, were merely weight

Two relevant facts about Paul make much of the criticism seem unfair and beside the point—and help considerably to dispet the flog of mystery that surrounds him. One is that he took command in the midst of an ecclesivatical revolution that was not of his making. The other is that, despite his progressive reputation, he is strongly predissive reputation, the ground proposed by training, temperament and na-

THE BISHOPS' AGENDA

When the bishops assembled in the aula of St. Peter's for the first session of the Vatican Council in 1962. their agenda contained 70 schemata (drafts of decrees). With drastic editing, the work load of the council has heen brought down to a more manageable 16 items. Five have already been promulgated: decrees on mass communications, the Oriental Churches and ecumenism, and constitutions on the liturgy and on the nuture of the church. This session, four schemata will he discussed in full, then revised and discussed again before a final vote. Simultaneously, the bishops will vote chapter by chapter on the revised drafts of seven other items that have been debated at previous sessions,

For Full Debate

· On Religious Liberty. Widely regarded as a touchstone of council progress, the declaration affirms the right of all men-by implication, atheists as well as believers in God-to freedom of conscience: the state can neither coerce adherence to one faith nor interfere with man's right to worship.

· On the Church and the Modern World, Already rewritten 20 times, the schema is an essay on the Christian response to secular life, addressed not just to Catholics but to all men. Its major topics: the true theology of the family, the charac-

teristics of modern life, the Christian role in politics, the church's proper response to such issues as nuclear war and pacifism.

· On the Missions. Sharply rejected at the third session because of its

ation of special postgraduate training centers for the clergy, proposes a revision of canon law to insure hetter distribution of priests around the world (Ireland has one for ev-

for every 20,000)

tian missionaries.

Ready for Voting

· On Divine Revelation. Probably the first schema that will be approved by the fourth session, this lengthy theological treatise emphasizes the role of Scripture (rather than tradition) and analyzes the meaning and proper interpretation of the Bible for the church today. · On the Apostolate of the Laity

Where does the layman stand in the church? This 72-page schema attempts to give the answer, discusses the layman's role in the church's mission, his place in family life, work and politics, the responsibilities of Catholic organizations.

· Pastoral Office of Bishops in the Church. Closely related in theme to the constitution On the Church, the schema spells out the relationship of hishops to the Pope and the Curia, outlines the scope and responsibility of national conferences of the hierarchy.

· On the Religious. A schema aimed at nuns, brothers and priests in religious orders. Among the changes it proposes: modernization of clerical garb, greater cooperation among religious orders, consolidation of marginal monasteries and convents with more prosperous ones, revisions

ery 800 Catholics, Guatemala one of organizational charters and customs in accordance with the general spirit of the council.

sterile, scholastic tone, the 40-page

schema acknowledges the duty of

the church to respect the cultural

heritage of different nations, pro-

Board for Catholic missions, vague-

ly outlines how Catholies may and

may not cooperate with other Chris-

· On the Priestly Life and the Min-

istry. Also rejected at the third ses-

sion and now drastically rewritten,

the schema outlines the proper re-

lationships between priests, their

laity and their bishops, urges cre-

a Central Evangelization

· On Christian Education. A pet project of the U.S. hierarchy, this brief schema asserts the right of parents to decide on how their children should be educated, stresses the importance and continuing need of Catholic school systems.

· On Priestly Formation. Of vital importance for the future of the church, the schema proposes the first overhaul of the Catholic seminary system since the Council of Trent, acknowledges the need for more priestly training in sociology. psychology and the arts. One issue certain to cause debate: Should the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas continue to form the basis of the seminaries' philosophy and theology

· On Non-Christian Religions, Although the chapter in the declaration dealing with the Jews has received the most attention, other sections pay notable tribute to the faith of Islam and, for the first time in Catholic history, express the church's reverence for all religions that acknowledge God.

tionality to conserve rather than to change. The surprise is not that he seems cautious, but that he is as progressive as his record so far shows.

Italian, Italian, Paul VI is father of the entire church. But Giovanni Batista Montini is unmistakably a son of Italy, whose ecclesiastical world view has been filtered largely through the prism of experience in his country's church. One Vatican veteran thinks that the real clue to his character is "his hidden, camouflaged nationalism. He is Italian, Italian, Italian, Italian." He was born in 1897 in a small town in Lombardy, the son of a lawyer who helped found the precursor of Italy's Christian Democratic Party. the ill-fated Popular Party of the 1920s. Shy and bookish, young Montini was a seminarian at 20, a priest at 23. Thereafter, unlike John, who served for 28 years as a papal diplomat in Bulgaria, Turkey and France, Montini spent all but a few scattered months of his maturing years in Rome. Although he traveled whenever he could, he worked for 32 years in the cloistered confines of the Vatican's Secretariat of State, pursuing the kind of career that encourages obedience rather than initiative, self-effacement rather than self-assertion, learning by books rather than learning by doing.

As one of Pius' two pro-Secretaries of State. Montini was considered something of an innovator. Certainly he was, hy comparison with the other pro-Secretary-crusty, conservative Domenico Tardini-or with the majority of other curial officers. But an Italian liberal is often a moderate by church standards elsewhere, and Montini's reputation was based partly on a flair for suggesting modest changes and for giving support to a few adventurous causes. To liven up the studgy pages of L'Osservatore Romano, for example, he once proposed to commission articles by Catholic Convert Graham Greene; the editor turned down that idea. Montini was one of the few champions of France's workerpriest project, and he lost some prestige when this experiment in industrial evangelism was curtailed.

400 Years. When he ascended the throne of Peter in 1963, he had Vatican II on his hands-and a revolution in Catholicism. "Four hundred years of history have been changed in four years." sums up Edward Rice, editor of the Catholic monthly Jubilee. "Everybody is spinning, and it's going to take a long time before they settle down."

In the U.S., much of the spinning centers on birth control. Educated laymen and clerics openly challenge the arguments behind the church's traditional stand that contraception is against the natural law, while millions of married Catholics ignore the prohibition altogether. From Germany, where more than 500,000 Catholics have married Protestants outside the church, there is strong pressure on Rome to revise the laws on mixed marriages. And some provocative Dutch theologians have



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gone beyond redefining the Eucharist to ask why Catholics should have to attend Mass every Sunday, or confess their sins privately to a priest, or why Protestants should not be welcomed to Communion at Catholic altars.

Schism from the Right. Comes also the counterrevolution. The introduction of a vernacular liturgy and congregational singing stirred many American Catholics to feel that their church was being "Protestantized." In England, conservative Catholics have formed a Latin Mass Society, whose aim is the preservation of the nonvernacular liturgy. In France, the conservative outery against new ideas spawned by the council led the Archbishop of Rouen to warn against the danger of a schism from the right. Similar warnings have been passed alone to the Pone by a number of Italian prelates.

As a disciple of Pope John, Paul had publicly acknowledged that the council of renewal must go on; yet, thanks to his long service in Vatican diplomacy, he has a highly developed distaste for upset applecarts. He could understand the demand for change in Northern Europe, in the U.S., in the new churches of Africa and Asia. But, as Primate of Italy as well as Pope, he had to consider the impact of reform on his own moribund, tradition-bound church. Perhaps more than any other churchmen alive. Paul understood the ponderous, selfserving ways of the conservative Curia and understood, too, why it needed change: yet he knew equally well that he could not govern without its help. He knew the risk of seeing the spirit of renewal die; but he was haunted by the greater fear of the schism that would follow if renewal went too far

Self-Operation. Seeking to balance such conflicting demands while he struggled to establish his own style as Pope, Paul has created a record that so far shows as many hits as misses, as many half-starts as firm conclusions. He carried on John's interest in ecumenism, notably by his meeting in Jerusalem with Orthodox Patriarch Athenagoras. But he also disturbed Protestants by the "return to Rome" implications of his 1964 encyclical Ecclesiam Suam (His Church). One of his most premising innovations was a new Secretariat for non-Christian religions; but Paul entrusted the project to a Curia professional, Paolo Cardinal Marella, and almost nothing has been heard of it since. Two years ago. Paul announced that he intended to reform the Curia; so far, his only visible step has been to have Francesco Cardinal Roberti, a curial man himself, ask the chiefs of the Roman congregation to suggest some changes. Says one Italian bishop: "You don't ask a man to perform an operation on himself." Nowhere has Paul's desire for balance

and consensus been more apparent than in his dealings with the council, where time and again he has acted as a brake on the progressive majority. Occasionally his brake is well-executed. He took the crucial birth-control problem from council hands-which on the surface displays little faith in collegiality. Now, however, some Catholic thinkers feel that he may be more progressive on the issue than most of the bishops, and that he will gradually introduce a change in the church's stand that will ultimately leave the decision on birth limitation to the consciences of individual couples. During the third session last year, he upheld the right of nearly 200 conservatives to prevent a vote on the declaration on religious liberty, even though more than 1,000 prelates petitioned him "most urgently" for approval. At the time, council progressives were horrified. As things have turned out now, even Jesuit John Courtney Murray, a principal architect of the declaration. agrees that the text before the fathers at the fourth session is stronger than ever (see hox). "The losers won a desays Bishop Robert E. Tracy of Baton Rouge. "The winners won a document." Last week, in one of the strongest exchanges of views since the council began, three U.S. cardinals-Cushing of Boston, Spellman of New York, Ritter of St. Louis-were among the prelates who defended the declaration, while Alfredo Cardinal Ottaviani, secretary of the Holy Office, headed the ranks of Spanish and Italian prelates who de-

nounced it as "totally unacceptable."

Deicide, Other papal interventions in
the daily workings of the council have
been less fortunate. Last year, for example. Paul insisted on making 19
changes in the final text of the schema
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mind "God through Scripture."

A stormy argument is expected this fall over another Pauline change that was made in the interests of compromise. One of the most significant of all council documents is the declaration on non-Christian religions, which exonerates the Jews of the ancient charge of deicide for their role in the death of Christ. At Paul's suggestion, the deicide clause has now been replaced by a more ambiguous phrasing-apparently to placate Italian conservatives, who insist that it runs counter to the sense of Scripture, and to satisfy anxious Middle Eastern Catholics, who mysteriously see in exoneration the first step toward Vatican recognition of Israel."

Strange Voices. In his opening address to the bishops, the Pope declined to comment on any of the schemata on the fourth session's agenda. 'Our silence has been deliberate.' said he. 'It is a sign of our unwillingness to compromise your freedom of opinion.' Still, some

Last week a number of Christian communities in Jordan, at the behest of the Muslem mayor of Jerusalem, agreed to toll their church bells for ten minutes in protest over the council's expected endorsement of "the Jewish declaration."

council observers wonder how the hishops could help being influenced by the warnings against imprudence that the Pope has issued this year. In August, for example, he warned against "strange and confused voices" even among the bishops who have been questioning "principles, laws and traditions to which the church is firmly bound."

There are widespread Catholic lears that such gloomy papal warnings against "radical revision" could lead to what catholic Philosopher Michael Novak calls "a crisis of timidity" among the hishops. Taking their cue from Paul's warnings and from conservative clamor at home, bishops may be content to draw back from the full implications of aggiornamento. Already there are Catholics who complain that the counts is a failure for having avoided the





real issues facing the church—Christian unity and a radical revision of the land's Canon F. H. Drinkwitz E. Land's Canon F. La

No. Hopa? Such critiscim—coming mostly from Casholic perfectionsists who want an overnight change in the church —appears somewhat overninvious. Paul's penchant for warrings against excess the control of the control o

The Pope has repeatedly asserted his

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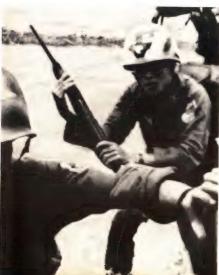
support of renewal, and there is no question that he is committed to earrying out the Johannine program as he sees ii. One problem may be, paradoxiesce ii. One problem may be, paradoxiesce ii. One problem may be, paradoxito and problem may be, paradoxito and problem may be, paradoxito and problem may be, paradoximental paradoxi-

There is further evidence for the opinion that Paul's theological touch is a little uncertain. While no theologian questions Paul's defense of the Eucharistic real presence in Mysterium Fidei. some argue that the Pope's incidental defense of such practices as adoration of the blessed sacrament and Benediction runs counter to the theology of the council's liturgical constitution, which emphasizes that the central place of the Eucharist is only in the communal meal that is the Mass. Even more questionable to some theologians is the encyclical's assumption that the language in which a church dogma is expressed is as timeless and true as the dogma itself-an argument that is refuted by the history of Catholic doctrinal development

Consolidation. If the conclusion of Vatican II does lead to a widespread sense of disappointment and dismay, much of the blame will fall on Pope Paul. Some of it, certainly, would be justified: he has demonstrated a willingness to settle for a muffled statement when a clear one would offend, and an unwillingness to surrender too many of the trappings of Romanism for the sake of greater Catholicity. But a disappointing council would be better than none. and there are many who feel that Pattl may be doing what John could not do: ending the council without a serious split between the forces of renewal and reaction. John may have been the prophet who called the council, but Paul has the diplomatic and administrative skill to consolidate and institutionalize John's ideas. The task is not a glamorous one. and Paul may well go down in history under the title that was once thought to

he John's: the interim Pope So far, the evidence is that the "Reformation, Roman-style" that Paul favors differs in degree rather than kind from goals set by John XXIII, and that the Pope wants only to tame the worldwide Catholic desire to modernize, not to destroy it. Yet even if Paul were to decide ultimately in favor of conservation rather than reformation, it seems unlikely that this would forestall even more radical change for long. Windows opened in a gale are not easily shut and are easily reopened. Paul may or may not choose to be a truly post-conciliar Pope. But whatever he chooses, the impetus to complete the reformation is already there in the records of Vatican II, waiting for another council, or another John. Or another Luther.

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EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS Boston's Busing Battle

"I believe that little children should go to schools in their own neighbor-

hoods with the children with whom they play-it's as simple as that.

So says Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, 46, chairman of the five-man Boston School Committee, which sets policy for Boston's public schools. For months she has heen waging a determined fight to keep Negroes from busing their children out of the black districts into white neighborhood schools, even though the city has an "open enrollment" policy that permits any child to transfer to any school where there is room

Despite that policy, and thanks partly to Mrs. Hicks, Boston's schools remain racially unbalanced. At least 25 schools have enrollments that are less than 20% white. A new state law (TIME, Aug.

happened, a few dozen Negro kids were turned back until they could pick up their slips, but by last week about 300 had been successfully transferred As far as Mrs. Hicks is concerned,

vellow slips are not the answer to the Negroes' education problems in Boston. Her solution is to help Negro children with "compensatory education," by which teaching teams give students more individual attention and remedial instruction. Such work has already been begun in some schools, and the results are encouragin

Says Mrs. Hicks: "I defy any of the civil rights leaders to prove that any of our neighborhood schools are inferior. When Negroes protest that this is the old "separate but equal" argument, she retorts: "Stop hanging on our doorthe real problem is housing." She feels misunderstood. "In every one of the major cities the civil rights leaders have found a scapegoat. If it has to be me, so

be it. My conscience is clear. Death Threats. As far as Boston's Negroes are concerned, Mrs. Hicks's



MRS. HICKS

activities on behalf of neighborhood schools mask an out-and-out segregationist attitude. N.A.A.C.P. Leader Paul Parks contends that despite her "motherly image," she is "tyrannical to the Negro community." Others apparently feel even more strongly than that. Mrs. Hicks says that she and her familyher husband, an engineer, and two sons. 18 and 20-have been repeatedly terrorized with death threats. She has taken out a permit to carry a pistol

She seems like the sort who can take care of herself. A onetime suburban Boston schoolteacher, she served as law clerk for ten years to her father, District Judge William J. Day, and got her own law degree from Boston University in 1955. She now runs a law practice with her brother-when she is not running the schools and her household.

Though she has been severely criticized for her militancy on the Negroschool question, it is not Mrs. Hicks herself who stands in the way of the Negro. Most of white Boston is quite content with the neighborhoods. When Mrs. Hicks ran for a second term on the school committee in 1963, she got a bigger vote than the mayor.



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27) requires schools to correct imbalance or forfeit state funds; Boston has until October to complete a pupil census, and then must submit plans to redress the balance. And U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel has begun an investigation to see if Boston's schools can continue to qualify for \$2,000,000 in federal aid. Boos & Catcolls. Notwithstanding

imminent consequences, Louise Hicks last week fought on. On the opening day of school, she journeyed out to Blue Hill Avenue, where a group of Negro mothers and their children were waiting for privately hired buses to take the kids into predominantly white schools. "Yellow slips! Yellow slips! she yelled, referring to certificates that are required for school transfers. "Without those yellow slips your children will he turned away!" In response, the Negroes shot back boos and catcalls. As it

We thought we'd seen everything. Then we saw Punta del Este.



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MILESTONES

Born, To Samantha Eggar, 25, poor butterfly in The Collector's net, and Tom Stern, 30, sometime actor (Never Foo Late): their first child, a son; in Hollywood.

Born, To Ringo Starr, 25, the Beatles' rock-a-lot drummer, and Maureen Cox. 19, Liverpudlian hairdresser: a son: in

Merried, Geraldine Veronica Stutz. 41, president of Henri Bendel, Manhattan stronghold of avant-garde chie; and David Arthur Gibbs, 43, abstract painter; he for the second time; in Newtown, Conn.

Died. Marshall Field Jr., 49. Chicago press lord, publisher-owner of the Sun-Times and Daily News, several news syndicates and the best-selling World Book Encyclopedia; of an apparent heart attack; in Chicago, Great-grandson and heir (estimated personal fortune: \$75 million) of 19th century Chicago Merchant Marshall Field, Marshall Jr. first studied law, but in 1950 rejuctantly assumed the helm of the floundering Sun-Times, founded by his father in 1941, cautiously brought it out of the red and built it into the U.S.'s most sober tabloid, reflecting his private brand of progressive Republicanism, went on to strengthen and expand his publishing empire by buying the News in 1959 and in 1963 forming a joint news syndicate with the New York Herald Tribune

Died. Edmund W. Tabell, 61, Wall Street market analyst, who joined Walston & Co. (fourth-biggest U.S. brokerage house) as research director in 1948, immediately proved his skill by correctly predicting a market rise in the face of postwar recession gloom, thereafter established himself as one of the best and most successful (more than \$100,000 a year) bird dogs on the Street: of a heart attack; in Nashville,

Died. General Lucian King Truscott Jr., 70, World War II commander, a brilliant tactician and master of amphibious landing who commanded beachheads in North Africa, Sicily and Italy, later led the VI Corps up the Italian boot and into Southern France at a speed his troops dubbed "Truscott's Trot"; of a heart attack; in Washington,

Died. Angelo Patri, 87, pioneer U.S. educator, an Italian immigrant who turned New York's Bronx Junior High School 45 into an early model of Dewey progressivism ("learning by doing"), and for nearly 40 years wrote a highly regarded column of parental advice ("Our Children") syndicated daily in some 100 U.S. newspapers; following a heart attack: in Danbury, Conn.

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Each week TIME gives intense attention that one-the Why."

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SCIENCE HYDRODYNAMICS

The Bathtub Vortex

Busy as they are sending man to the fringes of space and to the bottom of the sea, routing disease and building bigger and better nuclear bombs, 20th century scientists still find time for smaller, more mundane problems. One of the smallest: Which way does the water spin when it swirls down the bathtub drain?

Scientists have known-or thought they have known-the answer ever since man has had bathtubs. Background information on the subject has heen building ever since the Greeks advanced the notion that the earth rotates on its axis. Left to itself, a tub of water should theoretically be influenced by the rotation of the earth and go down a drain in the tub's bottom in the same direction as the earth is spinning-which would look clockwise to an observer hovering in space above the Southern Hemisphere, counterclockwise to an observer in the north. The theory was convincing enough, but so difficult was the proof that only recently has the direction of the bathtub vortex been verified in the

Movement caused by the earth's rotation is so slight that even the smallest countermovement can overwhelm it; in the ordinary bathtub, water will swirl out either way-usually in the same direction as it swirled in. Even if allowed to sit long enough to stop the force of its inward swirl, the water's natural rotational movement will often be overcome by air currents, uneven heating, surface tension or irregularities in the shape of its container.



TESTING THE SYDNEY SWIRL Patience, and a careful tug at the plug.

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RUST-OLEUM



RUST-DILEUM QUALITY RUNS DEEP

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Shapiro, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, finally proved the counterclockwise movement for the Northern Hemisphere by constructing a perfectly symmetrical tub. filling it with a clockwise swirl, then letting it sit for 24 hours in still air. After that, he carefully pulled the plug and filmed the results. Using Shapiro's technique, five persistent investigators at the University of Sydney have now duplicated his experiment, demonstrating that Down Under water will drain clockwise. To be sure, they report in the magazine Nature, they cannot conclusively prove that it was the earth, not some vagrant air current that caused the swirl. But, with proper scientific caution, they add: "We have acquired confidence in the hypothesis." Shapiro is unsurprised. He sees a certain "esthetic symmetry" in the results, points out that with the proper tub and reasonable patience, man could have proved the rotation of the earth 1,000 years ago.

ENTOMOLOGY

Danger from the African Queens

Apiculturist Warwick Kerr figured he had some perfectly good reasons for bringing 20 African queen bees into his native Brazil nine years ago. Though it is known to be ferocious, the African hee produces 30% more honey than either the Italian or German bee that long dominated Brazilian beekeeping: it will even work and make honey in weather that slows down other bees. Besides. Kerr planned to crossbreed his Africans to produce a more gentle bee. What he got instead was a bee with a disposition so nasty that it now threatens the lives and livelihood of almost every beckeeper in eight states of Brazil-to say nothing of countless other Brazilians

Hive Affer Hive. From those 20 in ported African queers have come as many as 450,000 new bees a year, at most none of which inherited the traits of the Italians and Germans that fathered them, Outick to anger, even quicker to swarm, the new Africans howe turned on Balain and German bowe turned on Balain and German bowe turned on Balain and German bowe turned to apparent reason, killing off hive affects of the Moreover, the new males passed their Moreover, the new females, who went on propagation to see females, who went on propagation angry strain. "We thought that when females, who went on propagation to the control of the seed of th

Establishing colonies in abandoned walls, on the underside of rocks, on case walls with waterfall spray, tunder tree rocks in the undersided cars, in telephone booths and morned cars, in telephone booths and other telephone booths, and the stable of the



Genocide, or Brazil is lost.

of a local bar. In a "buzzing mass that darkened the sun" one man reported, the Africans swarmed man reported, the Africans swarmed man reported, the Africans swarmed state of the Africans swarmed state of the Africans swarmed state of the Africans swarmed many state of the Africans swarmed swarmed state of the Africans swarmed sw

Father Nedel's African colony at the university in Sao Leopoldo suddenly went beszerk, forced one of his assistants to take refuge in a truck, then turned on another man, two dogs and several children. Next day the Jesuit beekeeper ordered his eight African.

"Destroy Then All." By last week the bees had invasied Rics main business bees had invasied Rics main business street. Ric Branco As warm like a great black warm like a great black warm of the Armed Forest Mildary Command building, and African hees were attacking civilians driving sentres wavy from their more than posts. Reported casualties: more than 0. Carlocas' strung and a copy of bees that had been bold enough to dive bomb cars and huses.

Whatever the reason for their fierce tempers, the marauding Africans have Brazilians frantically searching for an antidote. But so far, the only suggested solution is genocide. "Destroy them all," says Father Nedel. "If they are not controlled, they will take over all the other bees and they will take over Bra-Says São Paulo Beekeeper Luiz Zovaro, who keeps African bees, but has had to raise the price of honey from 39¢ to almost \$2 a jur because it is so difficult to extract honoycombs from their hives: "If they are not stopped, Brazil will no longer be safe. I am very discouraged about the future."

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PAINTING

The National Quest

One wonders whether he asked them to hold their pose, or jotted it down in a hasty sketch and later recalled it in the tranquillity of his studio. But there they are, for all time, transfixed on a roseate, smoky day: the fur trader puffing his pipe, his half-breed son derisively peering at the artist, and the huddled hear cub chained to the bow of the dugout. The river is the Missouri; the year is 1845, and the painter, who by his art has enshrined a timeless moment on the frontier, is George Caleb Bingham (see opposite page). It is also American landscape drawing at its best, accurate, knowledgeable, architectural, and withal a key link in the chain of

rock arches, the torrents of the Niagara. a scene naively and delightfully captured by the Quaker sign painter Edward Hicks. But with leisure there came a more sophisticated view. "Go forth, under the open sky, and list to Nature's teachings," Poet William Cullen Bryant exhorted the painters.

Westward, Ho! The commonplace was endowed with the transcendental values; the primeval forest became a refuge for reflection and repose. Both attitudes became enshrined in the American litany, and even today the preservation of America's natural beauty is a key credo of all conservationists. What gave vision to this concept was the work of such artists as Thomas Cole of the Hudson River school. Cole, as Poet Bryant rhapsodized, painted "pictures which

arities and aswarm with immigrant energy, that artists were now forced to consider, and most of them found the viewing best when equipped with foreign spectacles. While the newspaper-trained illustrators who became the ashcan school saw urban ugliness as unvarnished as a police court scene, their friend, Maurice Prendergast, went to Paris, returned to paint Manhattan's Central Park in the pure colors of a softhued tapestry

French cubism and Italian futurism gave Italian-born Joseph Stella the organization for his Coney Island, with its warring scene of roller coasters and iumbled humanity. German expressionism gave the discipline to Marsden Hartley's strong Maine landscapes populated with archetypal fishermen and lumberjacks. Georgia O'Keeffe, now 77 and living in New Mexico, depicts with barebone simplicity her lyric view of "my











BINGHAM

Key links in a chain of shared experience, from landskips to supermarkets.

shared experience that finally defined America as a nation Landscape as a subject sufficient unto

itself was a Johnny-come-lately even in Britain, where it was not appreciated for itself until the late 18th century. In the colonies the practitioners were expatriate second-raters. "Landskips" at first tended to be mere offshoots of the topographer's art and, when available, were popular. George Washington, for instance, bought two renditions of the Potomac Falls by George Beck.

Nature's Teaching. For the classically oriented viewer, a prospect was pleasing to the degree that it was orderly. It was not until romanticism emerged around 1820 that the essential dialogue between man and nature was articulated as a central theme in the quest of an American identity. Nowhere is this theme hetter illustrated than in the current exhibition at Manhattan's Metropolitan Museum. From its trove of 1,250 American paintings, many unseen for decades, the museum selected more than 450 for display in 22 galleries (see following six pages in color).

They show that to a pioneering people the wilderness originally represented a hostile world to be tamed, tilled and harvested. What appealed first were "the sights," the hazardous gorges, natural carried the eye over scenes of wild grandeur peculiar to our country, over our aerial mountain tops with their mighty growth of forest never touched by the axe, into the depth of skies bright with hues of our own climate.

But Cole's wilderness was nothing compared with the expanses found by the artists who, from the 1840s onward. set out to answer the cry, "Westward, Ho!" Freehooters, poets and discoverers though many of them were, they rode the rafts with fur traders, saddled up with military expeditions, visually discovered, in the still nomadic Indian tribes, a world adying, and saw in the lonely plains and mountains a new testing ground. Outstanding was Albert Bierstadt, whose monumental views of the Rockies, with their Wagnerian thunder and soaring rainbows, earned him \$35,000 a canvas. But so rapid was the conquest of the continent that even Bierstadt outlived his epoch. By the time of his death in 1902, artistic concern was already shifting from the grandeur of the West to cityscapes, from Godgiven wilderness to man-made America.

Cool Poetry, "Macadam, gun-grey as a tunny's belt/Leaps from Far Rockaway to Golden Gate," sang Poet Hart Crane. It was this America on the move, ironing out its regional peculi-



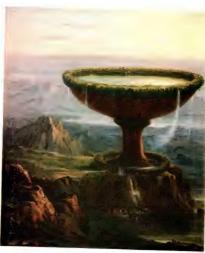
GORKY

country-terrible winds and wonderful emptiness," Even more sharp-focused was Charles Demuth, who captured the cool poetry of the machine age in images as hard-edged as cutting tools. Ironically, Demuth's I Saw the Figure 5 in Gold, with its exultation of typography and kaleidoscopic street imagery, is now revered as an icon of pop art. Nor has landscape ceased to be a source of inspiration today, although the results might haffle the Founding Fathers. Pop artists bring to the shelves of supermarkets, road signs and neon lights all the naive delight with which the primitives approached nature's wonders. The abstract expressionists, for all their paint slinging, often evoked a topography new in art, but recognizable. De Kooning's splashes of green and brown are glimpses of landscape familiar to any driver who barrels down a thruway at 85 m.p.h.; Jackson Pollock's Autumn Rhythm distills the essence of a smoky fall day; his skeins of paint make of a season an environment. Arshile Gorky's Water of the Flowery Mill is filled with fluid, biomorphic forms; they are of nature, but the images seem to glide gently across the surface. The total impression is one of ambiguity; the landscape is of the mind, and no less valid for being so,

AMERICA BY AMERICANS



GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM grew up on the Missouri in the 1820s, traveled the swift-running river to paint a French fur trader and his half-breed son in their dugout canoe.





-

THOMAS COLE rambled along the banks of the Hudson in the 1830s and there painted a mythical landscape, The Titan's Goblet.







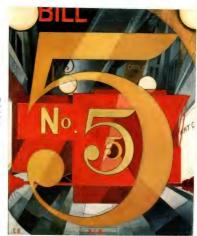
FITZ HUGH LANE became the leading U.S. marine artist of the 1850s for such oils as Boston Harbor, Sunset.

MAURICE PRENDERGAST made Central Park in 1903 seem a carrousel of carriages. Sunday strollers, fine riders.





JOSEPH STEILLA'S Comey Island (circa 1915) combines, says a critic, "the speed and fragmentation of America, symbolized by the lights of Coney Island, with an ageless Italian subject: the Madonna at the foot of the Cross."



CHARLES DEMUTH used images from a William Carlos Williams poem—street lamps, red fire truck—for I Saw the Figure 5 in Gold (1928).

MARSDEN HARTLEY lent a cold Yankee eye and a European-schooled brush to 1941 dockside study of rugged Maine lobster fishermen.





GEORGIA O'KEEFFE symbolized New Mexico's desolation in 1931 abstraction of a cow's skull.

ARSHILE GORKY evoked summery countryside, with his 1944 oil Water of the Flowery Mill.



SPORT

COLLEGE FOOTBALL Punt? What's That?

Last year they were the most exciting team in the U.S. This year they may be merely the best. John Huarte, the 1964 Heisman Trophy winner, was gone, And there was talk that with a gone. And there was talk that with a gone. Dame Coach An Parseghian was opening an all-purpose delicatesem instead of fielding a football team. But just for practice. Notre and the control of the contr

Before the game, Parseghian, who practically invented the crying towel, acted as though he could not possibly understand why his Fighting Irish were two-touchdown favorites. "Cal has 24 lettermen back," he warned, "plus a lot of junior-college transfers and a fine group of sophomores." Very funny. Quarterback Zloch ran for two touchdowns and passed 24 yds. to Halfback Nick Eddy for a third. Safety Man Nick Rassas intercepted three Cal passes. The first string spent most of the fourth quarter relaxing on the hench, as Notre Dame, sticking to the ground and only once bothering to punt, outgained California 411 yds. to 85 vds.

But if Cul's hattered Bears wish they could forget last week's disster. how must Alabama. Iowa and Army feel? The No. 1-ranked team in the U.S. last year, Alabama lost to underdog Georgia 18-17. Iowa, picked by many experts to win the Big Ten championalmy was upset by Washington Slate, 7-0, was upset by Washington Slate, 7-0, was upset by Washington Slate, 7-0, respectively. The Company of the



NOTRE DAME'S EDDY (NO. 47) IN ACTION Cry, cry, cry.



GIANTS' FRANKS, MAYS & MARICHAL Sic 'em! Sic 'em!

BASEBALL

The Genius & the Kid
The blue-and-white bus screeched

to a stop outside Houston's Astrodome, with its cargo of the hottest—and angriest—team in sport. "C'mon, dam-mit!" yelled Manager Herman Franks, "Go get 'em' 'B. Sic 'em! 'Sic 'em' 'The San Francisco Giants leaped to their feet and dashed for the door. "Kill" sereamed Outfielder Len Gabrielson. "Kill" Kill"

It sounded pretty funny for a baseball team. But the Houston Astros learned to believe it. The Giants scored a run in the fourth inning, another in the fifth-and with the score tied 2-2 in the ninth, Willie Mays slashed a grounder straight between the legs of Houston First Baseman Walt Bond. Never slowing down, Mays rounded first, streaked for second, and slid in safely amid a cloud of dust. Moments later, Willie McCovey slapped a single to right, and Mays scampered home with the run that gave the Giants their 13th straight victory, boosted their National League lead to 31 games. In the clubhouse afterwards, Manager Franks smiled benignly, "Who knows?" he said. "Some day I may start thinking of my-

"Some day I may start t self as a genius."

One Rung Down, Nobody had ever accused Franks, 50, of being that before. A roly-poly ex-catcher, he could look back over half a dozen big-league seasons and a lifetime batting average of a minuscule .199. When he coached the Giants in 1959 and 1960, sportswriters gleefully dubbed him "Dumbkopf Franks," and Herman was so mortified that he decided to quit. But last year San Francisco Manager Alvin Dark got himself fired-for telling a newsman that Negroes and Latins are no match for white ballplayers "when it comes to mental alertness." Back came Franks as the Giants' manager for 1965. Most experts picked the Giants to finish no better than fifth, one rung down the ladder from last year. They had only one lefthanded pitcher on their roster-Bob Hendley-whom they swiftly traded off to Chicago. Star Slugger Orlando Cepeda (31 homers, 97

RBIs in 1964) was laid up, maybe permanently, with an injured knee. Leftfielder Willie McCovey was suffenes. Even Willie Mays seemed over the hill: in 1964 he had slipped under .300 for the first time in eight year.

"We'll do fine, we'll do fine," Manager Franks, kept insisting, In exchange for Pitcher Hendley, he picked up Outleder Gabrielon, a litetime, 231 hitter:
lata week Gabrielon was hatting, 305, the week Gabrielon was hatting, 305, he was a second of the could real this adring feet—and McCowey responded by leducing 31 homers, driving in 86 runs. He promoted peripateits (five clubs in 68 runs, 1981 was to a sarting pitcher's job. By last with the safety of the saf

Out from Under. Then there is Willie Mays. The onetime "Say-Hey Kid" is 34 now, and his hair is turning grey, but he is still the most exciting player around-running out from under his cap on the base paths, making sensational leaping catches in the field. Anpointed team captain by Franks at the start of the season. Mays made that move pay off last month when he rushed on field to break up a fight between San Francisco Pitcher Juan Marichal and Catcher John Roseboro of the Los Angeles Dodgers, Marichal drew a brief suspension for beaning Roseboro with a bat, but the punishment would undoubtedly have been worse if Mays had not intervened instantly. Since the fight, Marichal has won three crucial games, raising his season's total to 22. At the plate, Mays has been purely phenomenal. Last week his batting average was .318. He ranked third in the National League in runs scored (with 107), second in RBIs (with 105). His 48 home runs led both leagues, gave him a career total of 501

Wonderful Willie was resting comfortably on the bench last week when the Giants whipped the Houston Astros 5-1 to notch their 14th straight victory

Topped only by Babe Ruth (with 714), Jimmy Foxx (534), Ted Williams (521) and Mel Ott (511).





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-longest winning streak in 14 years in the National League. Next night the streak ended when the Milwaukee Braves clobbered San Francisco 9-1. But the Giants rebounded to shut out Milwaukee 2-0, and at week's end they were leading the National League by 31, with only 14 games left to play. It was not quite over yet-the Giants still had seven games to play with secondplace Cincinnati, four with the fourthplace Braves. But in San Francisco, the front office casually announced that it was printing World Series tickets.

SCOREBOARD

Who Won

▶ Bob Murphy, 22: the National Amateur golf championship, shooting a final round 73, two over par, to beat hardluck Bob Dickson by one stroke; at the Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa, Okla. Penalized four strokes in the second round when somebody (apparently, accidentally) put an extra club in his bag. Dickson battled back, only to bogey the last two holes and lose to Murphy, a stubby, eigar-chewing undergraduate from the University of Florida.

▶ Spain's Manuel Santana, 27: the U.S. National Singles tennis championship, beating South Africa's Cliff Drysdale 6-2, 7-9, 7-5, 6-1 in a final match that was interrupted for 40 min, by rain; at Forest Hills, N.Y. Ranked No. 3 in the world (behind Australia's Roy Emerson and the U.S.'s Dennis Raiston, both of whom were eliminated in the quarter-finals). Santana spent the recess buying 15 pairs of wool socks to wear over his sneakers for better footing on the muddy court, limited Drysdale to one game the rest of the way

▶ Tom Rolfe: the \$128,100 American Derby, by 21 easy lengths, at Arlington Park; in Arlington Heights, Ill. Owned by Raymond Guest, U.S. Ambassador to Ireland, the three-year-old colt winner of the Preakness Stakes, led most of the way to score his ninth victory in twelve starts this year. Tom Rolfe's next stop: France, and the \$150,000added Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe

▶ Gary Player, 29: the World Series of Golf, sinking a 51-ft, putt on the 35th hole to sew up a three-stroke victory over Jack Nicklaus, and \$50,000. golf's biggest prize; in Akron, Ohio Winner of the U.S. Open, and a gentleman farmer from Magoebaskloff, South Africa. Player headed straight home (via chartered jet to New York, airlines the rest of the way), remarking. "I've got 1,000 trout in my fishponds, and I need all of them because Jack Nicklaus is coming over in February

to fish. Dave Morehead, 23: a no-hit, norun game, the American League's first in three years, beating Cleveland 2-0; in

Boston. Morehead, whose season's record for the ninth-place Red Sox is a so-so 10-16, walked Cleveland's Rocky Colavito in the second inning. No other Indian reached base.

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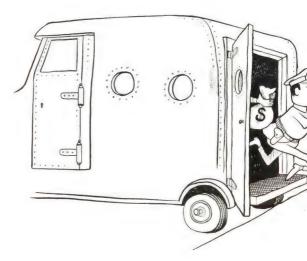
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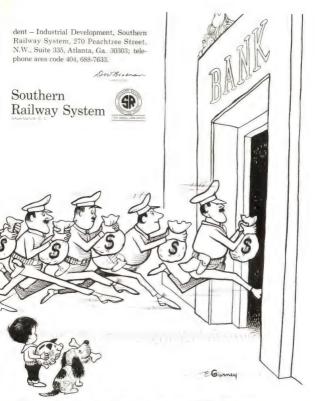
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MODERN LIVING

NIGHTCLUBS

Some Enchanting Evening

On a hill overlooking Hollywood, a musty, turreted old Gothic house broods amid mist and smog. The traveler who reaches the lonely relic stands damply in a small reception hall presided over by a surly owl with satanically gleaming eyes. But there is no apparent way for the new arrival to get out of the room. Then the receptionist makes a quiet suggestion: a few words, perhaps "Open sesame!", to the owl? The visitor speaks, and, lo, the innocent-looking bookcase near the bird swings open, revealing a crowded bar. The visitor is in The Magic Castle, the U.S.'s only private supper club specially devoted to magicians and magic lovers

Co-Founders Milt and Bill Larsen are in both categories. After a boyhood with "The Larsens-America's First Family of Magicians," they grew out of the family trade and into TV writing, until they heard about the planned demolition of the old house on the hill. They hought the place, then spent a year refurbishing it with bits of vanished Victorian homes and pieces of spooky abracadabra. Opened less than three years ago with 64 members, the club has conjured up a membership of 1,300, a third of them amateur or professional magicians. The rest are just writers, businessmen, professional people and a few show business sorts who like the idea. Guest privileges are liberal, and the combination has made the Castle the freshest off-beat nightspot in offbeat Los Angeles.

Unoccult Skeptics. First-timers have the most fun. After the bookcase, there is the har stool where a newcomer is inevitably seated. Slowly, very slowly, it sinks until the guest suddenly notices his companions towering over him and his neck straining to keep up with the conversation. A cocktail table unobtrusively revolves, mixing up drinks and drinkers. A "dead body" glares from an open coffin. In the gilded-cage elevator, a monster rattles and hangs the

bars. And then there is Irma. The legend goes that Irma has haunted the house since its days as a residence, unable to rest because of guilt feelings about some piano lessons she never took proper advantage of. So. invisibly, she takes her place each night and bangs out tunes. The bartender often places a glass of spirits with a straw near the keyboard: it is soon drained Irma plays a little less surely after that, But she always tries to answer requests except for songs written after 1932 She died then. Skeptics claim that the music is played by a hidden. live pianist on a keyboard mechanically mated to the keyboard that shows, and that the drinks are emptied through a hole in the bottom of the glass. The management sneers at such ridiculous unoccult

thoughts. "Pick a Card," Gimmicks and gadgetry are not all. The club has an unusually warm atmosphere. "It's the friendliest place I've ever been to," one recent visitor. "When you stand on the fringe of a group, it opens up to include you." Members, staff, even the bartender patiently introduce people to one another. A cozy fire burns constantly in the air-conditioned bar. Best of all, there are the magicians. The house maintains two strolling legerdemainists, but the member magicians themselves cannot resist trying to fool fellow pros and other guests. One or another of them is constantly dropping by



Irma died in 1932.

different tables to request that someone "pick a card,"

The result is almost always an enchanting evening, although the overall secret of the Castle's charm is hard to isolate. The Larsens will not try. Good magicians always refuse to give away their tricks.

THE MARKETPLACE

No Nose Knows

The truism is that the eye can lie, but he nose knows. Cool pools in the middle of the desert turn out to be heard. The port or over-the-horizon relative harrender can suddenly split into identical twins. But drop a blindfolded man into the middle of a place that whiffs of tanned calfskin, saddle soap and cordovan polish. Is he in a shoe store? Not necessarily.

It is all a matter of progress. These days, when everything is obtained a days, when everything is distinct a contract of the contract of the

Modern technology is coming to the rescue. Already developed are aromatic compounds to spray on the outside of a blacked goods or canned foods, to mix in with the ethyl or the plastic leather, to baked goods on the compound of the compoun

Working with natural essences or symhetic replacements, industrial perfumers have also solved the problem of charcoal briquettes that don't smell like bickory and finished furs that don't smell like mink. Without help, shoes newadays smell more like adhesives, rubber soles and dye than leather; many manifestures have taken to deodoriztraber soles and by the manifest many proposed in the sole of the sole of the power of the sole of the sole of the sole power of the sole of the sole of the sole of the proposed to smell. This is not just a matter of esthetics.

Auto salesmen have long known that the best way to hook a customer is to open the door of a new car and let him smell it (some companies already produce acrosol hombs that give secondhand cars that new-car atmosphere). The sharpest prod to coffee sales is the smell of freshly ground beans. A hotel has or-dered spray cans full of roast-beef arometo, see the same to step up hamque-hall trade: an mito step up hamque-hall trade: an entire step is graying its false blooms with seen; is spraying its false blooms with execut of fine coated paper and that seent of fine coated paper and printer's ink? It's the genuine article.

Rockwell Report

by A. C. Daugherty

ROCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY



O NE OF THE HARDEST THINGS to avoid, we think —whether it be a segment of a government, a political party, a religion or a business—is the label, "special interest group."

The reasons seem pretty obvious. Nearly every successful nation, certainly every political party or religious philosophy, comes about because people with similar interests band together in a common cause to influence a result. And most people find this wholly acceptable.

But a company must proceed with great caution in its attempts to influence a result. It must face the probability that its motives will be challenged, that some people will assume that a company's commercial motives might interfere with its objectivity.

At the same time, the chances of worthwhile accomplishment are equally great. Should a major construction equipment company be challenged in its efforts to persuade the nation to modernize its highway system, simply because the company might benefit commercially? Should a major electrical products company reduce its efforts to get the country to clean up its streams, the contract of the contract

The fact is that these companies, and many others like them, are made up of people—people whose special knowledge serves their companies' aims. And through their companies' "special interests," they may well be serving the special interests of the general public.

We, for example, have great fulls in our Rockwell Sealed Register meter, but a lorger issue involves our firm belief that metering itself is a meaningful answer to the water shortage that first including the communities today. Needless to the water shortage that water with the Sealemannian of the sealemannian of these people would question our right to self the advantage with the sealemannian of the sea

There's almost nothing more frustrating these days than trying to pick up an incoming passenger at a busy improposition are port. Most of the time there's no convenient place to park the car. Fortunities more seems to be a trend continuous convenient place to park the car. Fortunities continuous convenient place to park the car. Fortunities continuous continuou

Next time you hall a cab, just consider the possibility you may be ridmy with a potential here. As producers of Reckwell ustaintents, we've developed this kind of awareness in the course of presenting our annual Public Service Awarda to cab drivers for nususal performance in the line of duty. This year the winners saved a sleeping family of five from possible death by fire; threated a kind-widding robber; slopped a runaway car; jumped into a further window of the producers of t

This is one of a series of informal reports on Rockwell Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., makers of measurement and control devices instruments and power trols for 22 hours and power tools for 22 hours and 22 hour



MUSIC

RECORDS

Age of the Patchwork

The beat began with the insistence a trip-hammer-chunga-chungathump, chunga-chunga-thump. stood Gary Lewis before the TV cam eras, slapping his thighs giddap fashion as he let loose with a whine that reverberated-ated-ated like a struck gong. Then the three Playboys chimed in with a shivering "Wa-wa-wa-wa-wa-Finter a rampaging electric organ, a cascade of tambourines, an explosion of drums . . . But wait. Where was all this sound coming from? And Singer Lewis-his lips seemed out of focus.

They were. And so were the producers of last week's Emmy awards TV show for trying to pass off this performance as live music. In truth, Gary Lewis and the Playboys were pantomiming to a record. This is a convenient ruse known as "lip sync" (lip synchronization) and is used by virtually all rock 'n' rollers when they appear on TV. Records today are so beefed up by electronic gimmickry that most big-beat groups court disaster if they sing with their live voices unelectrified. Pity the poor Beatles. When they appeared on last week's Ed Sullivan Show, one of the very few programs that do not allow lip sync, their cry of Help! was just that-a shallow peeping lost in the din of their electric guitars.

Plastic Surgery. Lip sync is symptomatic of a profound change that has gripped the recording industry. With each new advance in technology, the sound of recorded music-revved up. reverberated, splintered, stirred, spliced, multiplied, filtered, equalized-passes further into a kind of aural twilight zone. For every hour that a classical

or pop artist spends recording music today, technicians devote an average of four hours to doctoring it. The result, though few listeners realize it, is that the age of machine music is already here, and for better or worse, it is reshaping the world of music making.

What has totally revamped the industry is the advent of recording on a 1-in. ribbon of magnetized plastic film. Perfected in 1947, tape recording stretches the music out on an operating table where, with the aid of a razor and splicing tape, small miracles of plastic surgery can be performed Where once the artist recorded a work from beginning to end several times. then selected the version with the least mistakes, now he can do it piecemeal and at his leisure, confident that any wrong notes, known as "clams," will later he snipped out and replaced with the correct ones.

Splice of Life. To capture a symphony on vinyl today, the score is segmented and recorded over and over on some 45,000 ft. of tape. Then the hest passages are shredded into as many as 250 snippets, shuffled into order and spliced into a single, note-perfect performance on 3,800 ft. of master tape. The number of patches range from 16 splices for a 2-min, pop tune to 72 for a 13-min. piano piece.

So refined has the art of splicing become that the incisions are not detectable by the ear, and dubbed-in portions pass unnoticed. This has allowed Pop Artist Lesley Gore, for instance, to make a stab at singing in phonetic German on her overseas records, then have a linguist step in to add all the appropriate guttural accents. An even more remarkable splice of life occurred her own works, misread a line. Who the mistake was discovered, she was u available, so the missing words wer painstakingly constructed by borrow

ing syllables from her tapes Reverberating Stairs. The grand de signer of these montages is no longe the conductor but the producer, other wise known as the A.&R. (for Artis and Repertory man). With a moun tain of sophisticated machinery at hi command, he has become a space-ag sculptor of sound. His raw material is the performer, his workshop the glass enclosed control room. There, hovering over a massive, winking, whirring "mixing console" like a man launching a space capsule, the A.&R. man issue "Goose the oboes" or "Stink" (a certain wah-wah effect from the brass) or "Nashville" (more presence) or "open the pot" (more volume). The engineer responds by busily twiddling and tweaking some of the machine's 150 knobs. levers and buttons. Caught up in the swirl of the music, some producers conduct their engineers with all the flour-

ish of a Leonard Bernstein Most producers "isolate" a composition into its several parts to allow greater flexibility in playing with the sound. Singers are stationed behind screens; sections of the orchestra are scattered about the studio in a forest of microphones, each of which can be manipulated for volume and tone as they feed into the console. The console in turn channels the music onto as many as eight tracks on the tape, thus permitting the producer to "equalize," i.e., exaggerate, soften or otherwise tinker



ROCK 'N' ROLLERS ISOLATED BEHIND SCREEN For a shivering "wa-wa-wa-wa-wa": revved up, splintered, spliced, filtered, equalized.





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with, various parts of the music without disturbing the rest The arsenal of sound at the pro-

ducer's command is awesome. By pushing one button, he can send the sound ricocheting through an enclosure, often a wooden box with a bedspringlike affair inside, that lends the echochamber effect. For years the echo chamber at Columbia Records was a to have someone ask, 'What is that?'

stairwell. "Sometimes we distort sounds to confuse people," says A.&R. Man Bob Crewe. "I like nothing better than It could be anything from a chain dragged across a washboard to a Grand Canyon echo effect achieved by recording in an elevator shaft. Says one recording-company executive: "In the pop field, 70% of a record is the creation of the A.&R. man.

Garden to Boudoir. Another favored technique of the knob jockeys is "overdubbing"-recording two or more layers of sound on the tape. Thus Jascha Heifetz can accompany himself in Bach's Concerto in D Minor for Two Violins, Patti Page performs as a onegirl quartet, and Les Paul and Mary Ford can come on like the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in ragtime. A standard practice of rock 'n' rollers is to overdub their songs again and again to

lend body to their voices.

If a principal in a musical or an opera is not up to singing on recording day. no matter. He can dub in his part later, even though the person he sings a duet with is not present, as happened in a portion of Tenor Franco Corelli's contribution to Cavalleria Rusticana. So as not to unduly tax the singers, recordings of operas are taped in jumbled sequence and stretched out over several weeks. To lend an air of realism to stereo, exits and entrances are simulated by having the singers move like chess pieces across a huge checkered floor plan under a bower of strategically placed microphones. To pursue his paramour from garden to boudoir, say, the lovesick tenor is directed to walk from square 7 to square 52. Other effects, such as the clunk of Scarpia's fallen body or the hum of spinning wheels in the Flying Dutchman, are dubbed in later

Tenor Transformed. The variations introduced by tape are endless-and not always ethical. A few years ago, when the late Kirsten Flagstad was unable to hit two high Cs during a Tristan und recording date. Schwarzkopf was called in and did it for her. One producer, saddled with a Metropolitan Opera coloratura who was unable to reach an E flat, manufactured his own by excerpting her D and playing it at a slightly increased

Such transgressions have raised questions as to where art leaves off and artifice takes over. London Records Producer John Culshaw contends that one complements the other. For a special vocal effect in the first act of Göt-

terdämmerung, he unabashedly transformed Tenor Wolfgang Windgassen into a baritone by playing his voice at a slower speed. Explains Culshaw: "Had Wagner lived to know the possibilities of sound recording. I am sure that he would have wanted them used not only for the sake of music, but also for the

Concerts Passé. So overpowering has been the effect of patchwork recordings that they-and not the performance itself-have become accepted as the norm. As a result, some pop singers faced with a live performance feel compelled to wire their microphones through a tape recorder backstage that supplements their voices with an almost instantaneous echo-type playback called "lape reverb." The Ray Conniff Singers and Orchestra are a case in point. Aware that an unenhanced live performance would be a "letdown" for his record-buying followers, Conniff first experimented with bouncing his music through the tiled men's room of the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium, finally resorted to traveling with a 40-ft, van crammed with two tons of electronic gear. Only when the music was routed through a dozen microphones, a mixing console in the audience, an echo chamber, amplifiers and five speakers did the audience respond. "The simple fact," says Conniff, "is that people today get a lot better sound on records than they do in live concerts."

Though the purists cry "Heresy, many people agree. They argue that the human ear, adaptable instrument that it is, after repeated hearings of a noteperfect performance of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony in all the glory of "living stereo," will never again be salisfied with a fallible human performance. Pianist Glenn Gould has not played a concert in a year and a hall hecause "that way of presenting music is passé. If there is a more viable way to reach audiences, it has to be through recordings. Concerts as they are now known will not outlive the 20th century."

See & Hear. Some performers, like Van Cliburn and Maria Callas, have resisted the "dehumanization" of tape splicing, prefer to leave in the clinkers to preserve the spontaneous thrust of a live performance. Says one violinist; "Name me the recording that can give you the electricity, the magnetic qualily that you get from a great live performance. It's like hearing Laurence Olivier instead of actually seeing him play Hamlet." But soon, with new videoaudio tapes now under development, the home audience will see Olivier as well as hear him.

So the controversy rages. Perhaps the late Artur Rodzinski said it all during a recording session with Pianist Paul Badura-Skoda. Listening to a patchedup playback of one of their tapes, Badura-Skoda exclaimed: "Listen! Isn't that magnificent?" "Yes," replied the maestro dryly, "don't you wish you could play that way?"

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U.S. BUSINESS

TECHNOLOGY

Space Magic in the Marketplace From drugs to golf carts, house paint

From drugs to golf carrs, house paint to brassières, the space age is heighning to produce some down-to-carth hyproduce some down-to-carth hyproduce some down-to-carth hyproduce some down-to-carth hyproduces of the produce some down-to-carth hyproduces of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produces of th

Whale of a Plane. Enough spaceinspired products have already reached the marketplace to prove that every tax dollar invested in space will multiply many times in the economy. From the lightweight plastics that were first developed for the National Aeronauties and Space Administration for use in missiles. North American Car Corp. now makes railway tank cars that weigh only one-half as much as steel cars. New metals developed by space researchers and subcontractors, notably the titanium alloys, are coming into use in oil refineries, where corrosive chemicals destroy ordinary steel valves. Space research has taught General Electric better means of coloring aluminum, hardening its surface and fusing it without welding.

Research has led, too, to the development of special transportation equipment to move rockets and other hardvate over long distances. To transport closes of the huge Saturn rocket, Calitonic of the huge Saturn rocket. Calitonic company of the huge Saturn rocket. Californic companies of the Saturn rocket. The saturn rocket is a proposed to the huge Saturn rocket. The saturn rocket is a saturn rocket. The saturn rocket. The saturn rocket. The saturn rocket is a saturn rocket. The saturn rocket. The saturn rocket. The saturn rocket is a saturn rocket. The saturn tors is sealing windshields and rear windows with a product made by Thiokol from solid rocket fuel.

Perhaps the most important single product of space research is mundane; paint. Researchers at Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland concected an alkali silicate paint that toughly resists weather, solvents and radiation—and wasa has licensed three U.S. paint comnantes to guide its commercial use.

On from Edison. The space technicians have also found countless new uses for old products. Thomas Edison in 1883 developed the world's most heatresistant material-pyrolytic graphitebut it languished until researchers began to coat nose cones with it to resist high re-entry heat. Next month California's Super Temp Corp. and Tar Gard Co. will begin marketing \$8.95 tohacco pipes lined with pyrolytic graphite. The fuel cell, which generates power by converting hydrogen and oxygen into electricity and water, was a laboratory curiosity until General Electric put it in Gemini. Now General Dynamics is using the fuel cell to produce electricity aboard a one-man submarine, and Allis-Chalmers is using it to power experimental spot welders, golf caris, tractors and fork-lift trucks.

As important as the new products are the improved methods of production and quality control that have been opened by space. The Lovable Co, has recently adapted a laminating technique, used in making space suits, to meld the linings and outer material of see-through bras. Devices that track orbiting space

erafi are now being used to canalle eggs. From the horizon sensor that if made for satellites. Connecticut's Barnes Engineering developed an infrared miscrometer that is now used in steel milk to control the diameter of rods. The rigorous specifications of the space contractors have significantly upgraded quality controls and management tenhances. More than 100 companies make made and the management tenhances of the control than 100 companies make being and can be more perform to near perfection.

Food from Waste, Many developing products are still five or ten years away from the market. Among them: rueged electronic equipment that will be able to withstand impacts equal to 10,000 times the force of gravity, ceramic materials that can resist heats up to 3,000° F., magnesium-alloy panels for airplane frames that will be 20% lighter than ordinary aluminum panels. While searching for a means to manufacture food in spacecraft, North American Aviation harvested high-protein algae from sewage waste water; the company raised a flock of chickens on the algae mixed with ordinary feed, believes that it has of food for hungry nations Like the space age itself, the profita-

Like the space age itself, the profilable business of space hyproducts is just in its infancy, but it is bound to arow geometrically. Says George Low, densty director of SASK's Houston Manned Spacecraft Center: Every are of technological development has had its catanation of the state of the space of the spa



HEATPROOF PIPE

CORPORATIONS

Swinging Polaroid

The extraordinary success of the Polaroid Corp, has been achieved in the face of the fact that its picture-in-amount cameras long cost more than \$100, well above what most Americans want to pay for a camera. In March, Polaroid moved below \$100 for the first time by introducing two color cameras.



FUEL CELLED GOL





NEW \$19.95 CAMERA Moving toward toothpaste.

listing at \$59.95 and \$89.95. This week the company makes a strong bid for the 70% of Americans who buy even cheaper cameras by bringing out its first low-priced model: the black-and-white \$19.95 Swinger.

Gone in a Weekend. The Swinger arrives on the scene at a time when both buyers and investors seem to be more in love with Polaroid than ever. The company's first-half sales jumped 32% (to \$68 million) and its profits increased 69% (to \$8,500,000). The two new color cameras have moved so well that Polaroid is selling almost four times as many cameras as last year, cannot keep up with demand. In the past two months, Polaroid's stock has shot up from 65 to 85. While the blue chips in the Dow-Jones industrial average are currently priced at a conservative ratio of 18 times per-share earnings. Polaroid is selling at 61 to 1

Though the plastic-cased Swinger has its limits-it takes only black-and-white. wallet-sized pictures that are about 40% smaller than the ones taken by the other Polaroid cameras now being sold-Polaroid believes that it has a huge market. One gimmick in the new model: a little sign in the view finder flashes "yes" or "no" to tell the photographer whether the light is right. The company launched the camera in Canada last July, sold out practically all its first month's supply in one weekend, now has to ration its stocks to Canadian dealers. The Swinger, says President Edwin Land, inventor of the Polaroid Land Camera, "will find its market among teen-agers, young mai ried people and families that want a second camera." To reach them better. Polaroid will broaden its distribution system, sell its cameras in drugstores and college book stores for the first time.

Film Posses Cameras. The real significance of the Swinger, however, is that it will greatly expand sales of Polaroid film. An eight-picture roll of film for the Swinger will retail at \$1.99 (com-

pared with \$2.55 for black-and-white Polaroid packs and \$5.19 for color Polaroid packs). Polaroid's strategy is to create lower-priced cameras in order to increase demand for its film. The company's after-tax profits run to a high 121% of sales, but its profit margin on film is even steeper, perhaps as high as 30%. Earlier this year, Land disclosed that Polaroid had passed a significant milestone: sales of film exceeded sales of cameras for the first time, will account for 55% of the company's volume in 1965. Polaroid has thus changed from a company selling mostly a highpriced, seldom-bought product to one marketing a low-priced, often replaced product, somewhat like toothpaste or razor blades.

Polaroid subcontracts most of its camera manufacturing-U.S. Time Corp. makes most Polaroids, Bell & Howell will produce the Swinger in the U.S .but it is so deeply committed to the film husiness that it plans to erect a ninebuilding complex of film plants over the next ten years. Land is also developing a film that will produce instant color transparencies, and negotiating with Tex Thornton's Litton Industries to enter jointly the office-copier business. Polaroid recently opened a film plant in The Netherlands, this fall will open another in Scotland; later this year, U.S. Time will begin producing Swingers in Scotland. One indicator of Polaroid's foreign potential is that in camera-heavy West Germany, despite higher prices than in the U.S., sales of its cameras this year have increased twentyfold

DEPARTMENT STORES The West's Biggest Chain

As a crack clothing salesman working his way through U.C.L.A., Edward William Carter did so well that he went out and hired a boy to do nothing but out and fired a noy to do noming out write up his orders. "I never do any-thing," says Carter, "if I can get some-body else to do it." That philosophy of delegation has seemed to work. At 34, only eight years out of graduate school, Carter became the \$60,000-a-year merchandise manager of the May Co. in Los Angeles. Today he is the president and chief executive of California's 28store Broadway-Hale retailing chain, which he has built from a three-branch. \$30 million-a-year operation into the West's largest department-store group (1964 sales: a record \$219 million).

Ed Carter's abilitis to delegate authority has not only make him a successful retailer but enabled him, at 54, to spread his personal enterprises into dozens of cultural and civic departments. Besides keeping watch on the important Besides keeping watch on the important besides to be a successful and the successful and successful and the succ

Though retailing in growth-giddy Los Angeles has lately suffered from over-

expansion, Broadway-Hale is busy growing at a \$25 million-a-year pace. Last winter the company bought onethird interest in Oregon's largest department-store chain. Meier & Frank. and this spring battled its chief rival in Los Angeles, the May Co., to a stalemate when both firms tried to merge with Meier & Frank, Broadway-Hale will open its 29th store, an \$8,000,000 building, next month in the Los Angeles suburb of Downey. It has 14 other projects in the works, including an expansion in Phoenix that will push Broadway-Hale ahead of its Arizona competitors and new stores in Reno and Las Vegas that will make the company Nevada's largest retailer

Enjoyoble Surroundings, Broadway, Hale's stores and merchandines—"not the highest fashion, but in good taste," asys Carter—reflect the character of the suburbs, where the company does 90% of its business. There are few cultrate prices, but customers get when the property of the carefully calculated to make the promonother and more eniovable.

smoother and more enjoyable.

That pattern began to take shape almost as soon as Maryland-horn Ed Carter quit the May Co. in 1946 to join Broadway the took a \$10,000 salary for the property of the property



BROADWAY-HALE'S CARTER Reflecting the suburbs.

Executive Sued For \$750,000 In Libel Suit Here

THE PROPERTY WAS ASSESSED. IN

Injured Ten Years Ago, Woman Finally Collects \$117,000

Jury Weighs MD's Fate In Malpractice Suit

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How many times can you go to the well?



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BEAM'S 170th BIRTHDAY



BS PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLERMONT, BEAM, KENTUCKY,

Bros., later bought up the Dohrmann Hotel Supply chain for its hidden asset: a 24% interest in the highly profitable Emporium Capwell Co., northern California's top retailer (ten stores)

Community Footprints, Today, on top of a \$174,000-a-year salary. Carter owns \$6,600,000 worth of Broadway-Hale stock. He collects 17th century Flemish paintings, often drives to work in his black Jaguar, lives in Bel Air with his handsome second wife, the former Hannah Locke Caldwell, a memher of the first (1936) U.S. women's

Olympic ski team.

Dividing his crowded days among business, education and culture, Carter serves as a director of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, Northrop, Southern California Edison, United-California Bank and Western Bancorporation. as a trustee of the Brookings Institution and Occidental College and as a director of the Stanford Research Institute. Though his rimless glasses and whisper-quiet voice give him the air of a professor (he once declined an offer from the Harvard Business School to become one). Carter is still a shrewd salesman. When he was asked to raise \$12 million to help build the Los Angeles Art Museum, he persuaded 23 acquaintances to donate \$125,000 and up by offering to name a gallery after each and urging: "Here's a chance to leave your footprints in the community." Ed Carter, of course, is stamping his footprints on a whole region.

INDUSTRY

Automating the Sizzle

The American is distinctly carnivorous: he now eats 175 lbs. of meat a year, 14 lbs, more than five years ago. Despite this rise in the consumer's appetite, the profits of the meat-packing industry remained depressingly low for close to two decades. Last year, finally, the packers made a dramatic breakthrough; profits rose to \$166 million, \$46 million more than in 1963. The 1964 federal tax cut was parily responsible, but the convention of the American Meat Institute in Manhattan last week displayed an even bigger reason: some new machines that can pack profits as well as meat.

Just Cordwood. An old story to most big U.S. industries, automation is still a source of pride and wonder to the packers, who are using it to transform their basic operation. The biggest change has come about in the production and marketing of processed meats -sausages, hams, frankfurters and lunch meats-which account for about a third of the total market. One machine, for example, can now grind out 30,000 hot dogs an hour, all of a uniform weight and length for hetter cost control. Another, guided by computer punch cards, can chop up huge chunks of meat, frozen or fresh, to supply 1,000 lbs. of meat paste every four minutes. Still others turn out smoked

ham and bacon in twelve to 24 hour (v. 56 hours in the ordinary process by electronic controls, automaticall pump salt cure into ham, package ha con at the speed of 60 units a minut and stuff sausages in a new high-protei

edible casing. So sophisticated have the production and marketing of processed meats be come that most packers look to then for their major profit growth. Processed meat, they say, can be produced more cheaply than the fresh variety and pack aged with a distinctive brand name to attract the eye of the housewife. "When we sell fresh meat," explains A.M.I. Economist Allen Johnson, "we often say we are just selling cordwood."

One upstart company that has successfully applied the new technology to

COMPUTER CURING HAM Is a steak just a steak just a steak?

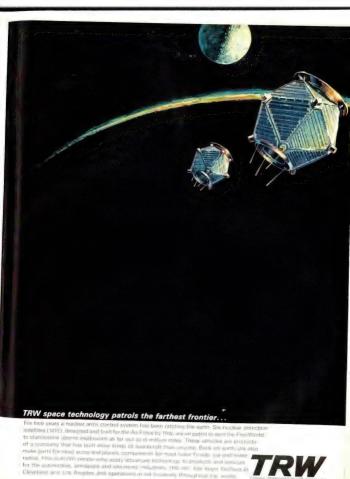
this cordwood is four-year-old lowa Beef Packers of Denison, Iowa. Al-ready highly automated, Iowa Beef in November will open a new plant in Dakota City, Neb., that will apply a complete assembly line to beef cattle. The carcass will be put on a moving assembly line the minute the animal is slaughtered. In quick operations, the hide will he yanked off, the entrails and careass dropped on separate conveyor belts and every part claimed by different workers along the line. Such imaginative techniques already in use have given Iowa the highest sales per employee (\$250). 000) of the 500 biggest corporations

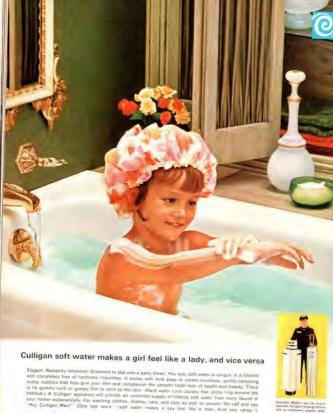
New Smells. Packing executives last week were urged to look even further by Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel, president of the National Academy of Engineering. Said Kinzel: "Get away from the idea that a steak is a steak is just a steak." He suggested that a laser beam instead of a knife be used to cut meat with tissue-thin precision and that special blades patterned after the cryogenic needles now used in brain surgery

English Leather"



MEM COMPANY, INC. 347 Fifth Avenue, New York





Culligan ... THE WORLD-WIDE WATER CONDITIONING PEOPLE

be used to cut and cauterize at the same time. He believes that superhot temperatures can be employed to create new meat textures. Chemicals could also introduce new colors and new smells. says Kinzel, and could be used to create what the industry believes meat eaters would really like: a louder, ear-appealing sizzle during cooking.

RAILROADS

Up the Line

Making railroads pay has long been one of the toughest challenges a U.S. businessman can face. Last week two executives who have been uncommonly successful in meeting that challenge moved on to new and bigger jobs. Louis W. Menk. 47, will leave the \$100,000a-year presidency and board chairmanship of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. to take over as president and chief executive of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., succeeding Harry C. Murphy, who is retiring at 73. Jack F. Gilliland, 56, who has been a vice president of the Frisco since 1958, will move up to become its president and chairman

Menk got into railroading as a telegraph messenger when he was 19, became president of the Frisco in 1962. By cutting back passenger service and automating freight yards, he raised earnings to an eight-year high of \$7,123,356 last year-a performance that won him the attention of Burlington directors. In moving to the larger Burlington (8,546 miles of track v. the Frisco's 5,054), Menk measurably increases his challenge. Though the road's freight and passenger revenues rose last year, income fell \$1,012,306 to \$20.3 million, is down another \$6,011,000 so far this year. Menk is expected to shake the Burlington up. plans to make heavy use of computers to analyze operations. Those operations may soon become considerably more complex: the Interstate Commerce Commission is now studying a proposed, long-pending merger that, if it approves, would stitch together the Burlington, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific into the nation's longest railroad

Gilliland made his own contribution to the Frisco's good profit picture in the late 1950s, when he coordinated the road's industry-leading development of two- and three-decker automobile carriers. Last year the Frisco hauled 250.-000 cars and trucks on tracks that run through nine states that come no closer to San Francisco than Floydada, Texas). Like Menk, Gilliland looks to computers as a vital tool for further streamlining operations. The management itself is already streamlined. Frisco executives are young (average age: 45). Gilliland started as an office boy for the Santa Fe when he was only 14 and, despite five years of night school, never earned a college degree. These days most future Frisco executives come to the railroad straight out of college.

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WORLD BUSINESS

BRITAIN

Pallid Plan

Like Gilbert and Sullivan's policemen in The Pirates of Penzance, chorusing their intention to attack but loath to do so, Britain's leaders have been demanding an end to the limp management and wasteful labor practices that make the British economy creak. Results to date: roughly zero. Last week the Labor government released its longexpected five-year economic plan, which was designed to give British industry and labor a goal to aim at-and a bit of a kick in that direction. Drawn up by Economics Minister George Brown and in preparation for eleven months. the 494-page plan marshals impressive statistics, recites almost every known flaw in the industrial machine and insists that Britain speed up the growth of its economy to achieve a 25% gain in national output by 1970.

There is just one trouble. The plan offers barely a hint of how all this can be done

Søvere Blow, For one thing, the plans's success depends on shifting 600,000 workers from agriculture, mining, transport, aircraft, texilies and footwear into such growing fields as education, engineering, construction, public and other services. Even in the unlikely event that so many workers could be peace-fully persuaded to shift jobs, the plansing that the plansing of the plansing that the plansing the plansing that the

The plan speaks rather vaguely of a need to restudy industry's incentive to modernize, but otherwise is silent about how such productivity gains can be managed. In fact, the plan's architects admit that the economic slowdown the



ECONOMICS MINISTER BROWN
Just one trouble.

government is now trying to bring about in order to preserve the value of the pound will deal their growth timetable a severe blow this year. Though insisting that sharp limits be maintained on outlays for defense and foreign aid, the planners call for a 29% expansion of government civil spending by 1970, in-question of the property of the property

Gloomy Figures. British businessmen scoffed. "We have doubts and suspicions." growled the powerful Confederation of British Industry. "A pallid pill," said the Institute of Directors. The missing ingredient is incentive." Wrote the Economist: "The plan talks of growth and great social reform, but it dare not set down the proposals to achieve them, not with all those foreign bankers looking on. What Labor has got now is responsibility without power. the prerogative of the cuckold down the ages." When Brown went on television to defend the plan, the Tories demanded (and got) equal time to reply.

Britain had little to cheer about, of ther, in the bartle to overcome its unfavorable trade balance, the source of the pressure on the pound. Figures announced last week showed that the deficit climbed from \$140 million in July to \$263 million in August. Whatever their other disagreements, both the framers of the new economic plan and its critics seemed to agree about one things: increasing austerity remains in order for Britain.

WORLD TRADE

Global Yellow Pages

Looking for a mica miner in the Malagasy Republic? Need to find a chemical plant in Czechoslovakia? Like to buy a typewriter in Thailand? Anvone can find these three-and 2,900 other categories of business in 136 countries-by thumbing through a new kind of directory called the International Yellow Pages. Conceived by Robert A. Nellson, 50, a Rochester, N.Y., advertising executive. International Yellow Pages has gone through two editions since it was first published in 1963. A new and higger third edition is now being prepared: it will contain 540,000 listings (including country, town, street address and telephone number), go to 36,000 users around the world.

Nellson, a onetime space salesman for U.S. classified telephone directories, hit on his idea when he discovered that many U.S. customers were anxious to advertise in foreign directories, but that most government-owned telephone companies abroad would not accept their advertising. With three friends, Nellson raised \$690,000, designed a hard-cover multilingual book in which listings are printed in English, French. Spanish and German, found agents abroad to check out telephone listings and sell advertising space, which costs \$1,200 a page. Revenues from the third edition have already reached \$475,000. helped by a 30% rise in advertising by companies behind the Iron Curtain. The new edition pushes Nellson's venture into the black two years before he anticipated making any profit

U.S. or foreign businessmen who buy the book (for \$20 a copy) are finding it valuable both to locate suppliers in out-of-the-way places and to attract potential customers. Where no listing is given, subscribers can call on an addi-



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This is how **American** space pioneers will land on the moon and return to earth





Countdown, Atop the 30-story Saturn V rocket, three U.S. astronauts in Apollo command module prepare to be launched by 7,500,000 pounds of thrust. In 70 hours - the moon.



Lunar orbit. The moon draws incredibly near. Two astronauts enter the LEM. Apollo's service module engine slows them into lunar orbit. They peer at the surface 80 miles below.



Ignition, stage two. At 200,000 feet, a brief jolt signals jettison of Saturn's first stage. Now the S-II second stage thrusts them ahead through the thin upper atmosphere.



Touchdown. The moment arrives. Separated from Apollo, LEM descends to the moon's surface. Soon these space pioneers may discover answers to questions as old as man.



Earth orbit. The S-II is left behind. The exhilaration of weightlessness begins as stage three powers them into orbit. At proper moment, stage three re-ignites. Next stop: moon.



Homeward bound, Their observations complete, they return in LEM to the Apollo, again fire service module engine. Returning to Earth will take three days. The LEM stays behind.



Docking maneuver. On their way, they detach Apollo spacecraft, turn it to dock with the waiting Lunar Excursion Module (LEM). Saturn stage three is then jettisoned



Safe landing. The atmosphere slows them. Three main chutes deploy. Mission ends with safe ocean landing. America reaps new knowledge, important new space capabilities.

The Apollo command module, service module, and the Saturn S-II stage are being built for NASA by North American/Space & Information Systems Division. North American Rocketdyne is building the rocket engines for all three stages of the Saturn V moon rocket.





tional service: the vellow book will run a special check on a particular kind of business. Among recent requests: a Moroccan inquiry for the names of U.S. nudist-magazine publishers

Nellson's list runs for 1,736 pages, from Aden (bone sellers, dates, gums and spices) to Zambia (cement makers, mining companies, clothing manufac-The International Yellow Pages also locates beeswax in Angola. molasses in the British West Indies. yacht charterers in Cambodia, industrial real estate agents and vodka vendors in the Soviet Union, lawyers in the Fiji Islands, safari services in Kenva. coconut harvesters in Tanzania. Even Pope Paul's Vatican City telephone number is in the book: Vatican City 698.

WESTERN EUROPE

Catching Up with Detroit

While the average American consumer is working toward his second and often his third car, most Europeans are still working toward their first. They are working hard: Europe's overall auto sales rose 7% last year, when record years in Britain and West Germany offset slumps in France and Italy. As the annual run of international auto shows began last week in Frankfurt, Europe's 1966 model year headed toward further gains. If, as in the U.S., the new models brought few big surprises, there were striking signs that European automakers are betting heavily on some lessons from Detroit. Triple Lure. Tens of thousands of

auto buffs last week thronged Frankfurt's six cavernous exhibit halls to view the offerings of 69 manufacturers from 15 countries, including those of the big four U.S. auto companies. With went all out to adopt the triple lure that U.S. automakers have used successfully for years: more power and luxury Germany's ten manufacturers showed

off 30 basic models that come in 155 different versions, all with higher horsepower than before. Notable among then: Opel's completely restyled fastback Kadett, which borrows some of its lines from the Ford Mustang, and NSU's Spider, the only car in the world powered by the Wankel engine. Twelve companies in the U.S., Britain, France, Italy and Japan are now experimenting with the engine (which was developed in 1954 by Felix Wankel, a German engineer). The Wankel replaces conventional pistons and cylinders with a triangular rotor, has only two major moving parts and weighs much less than conventional engines. Other engineering trends showed off: a swing toward a combination of disk and drum brakes even in some of the lower-priced cars, reduction in the number of lubrication points, wider use of double carburetors to provide better fuel mixtures. Bavaria's Hans Glas, which built its

success on the tiny, utilitarian Goggo-



ITALIAN CARS AT FRANKLING SHOW



MERCEDES 250 S



OPEL KADETT COUPÉ





mobil, displayed a flashy new luxury coupé that has the sleek, low lines of Italy's Lancia, does 125 m.p.h. and costs \$4,500. Daimler-Benz introduced a new Mercedes, the 250 S, which still bears a strong family resemblance but is longer, lower and rounder. Italy was represented by a glittering array of high-priced Ferraris. Maseratis and Alfa Romeos as well as by the nimble. lower-priced Fiats. As always, the Rolls, Royce exhibit drew large crowds. They may have been looking at a dving swan The rumor in Britain is that at the London auto show next month the company will unveil a new Rolls with a lower, less boxy profile, disk brakes and independent suspension for the rear wheels.

Escaping Tariffs. In the number of cars produced-if not in profits, quality or technology-the European auto industry is closing in fast on Detroit; last year it turned out 7,545,000 cars v. the U.S.'s 7,745,000. Europe's automakers hope not only to sell more cars at home but to increase exports, on which they depend heavily for profits. Germany produces more cars than any of its neighbors (2,650,000 last year), sells more than half of them abroad. Secondranked Britain last year exported 36% of its 1,870,000 cars.

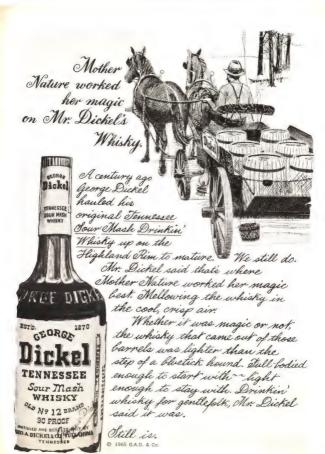
Increasingly, companies are develop-

ing foreign markets-and escaping high tariffs-by exporting parts, rather than whole cars, for assembly abroad. Britain's Rootes is building an assembly plant in Iran that will produce 5,000 vehicles a year, mostly Hillmans and Singers; British Motors Corp. is readying a plant in Spain with a capacity 1,000 Mini cars a week. France's Citroën produced 26,000 cars in Spain last year, will double its output by 1967. The most aggressive exporter to underdeveloped markets, especially behind the Iron Curtain, is Italy's Fiat. It already collects lucrative fees by licensing Yugoslavia to produce 40,000 Fiats a year, maintains a sales and service network in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, and recently agreed to supply the

and parts. Fiat has similar agreements

with Egypt, India, Spain, Morocco,

Iran, South Africa and Argentina. Room for Everyone. As competition among European companies has increased, so, paradoxically, has cooperation and consolidation. Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz work together on domestic sales and production problems, are extending cooperation abroad in more than 100 countries. France's Citroën, which absorbed Panhard earlier this year, cooperates with Peugeot in purchasing and production; the two companies are expected to merge completely in two or three years. There is more than enough room in the European market for everyone to grow. In Sweden, Europe's most motorized country, there is one car for every four citizens, in Holland and Italy one for every ten. In the U.S., by contrast, there is one car for every three people.



Sock & Pow

The Great Race is the most expensive comedy ever filmed; but there the superlatives end: it is not exactly the

The movie's main handlings is that Director Blake Edwards. (The First Pamber, A Slot in the Dark) has put it together like a hobbysia sasembling a model kit into an authentic reproduction of a 190k Hupmohler. Comedy is clean of a 190k Hupmohler. Comedy is clean a science loss. The only way to two way to study, is to look at what the old masters did and take from them. Rare is an accumulation of dozens of the great an accumulation of dozens of the great

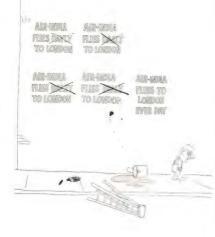
comedy clichés. Tony Curtis is the spoof hero. As a turn-of-the-century daredevil called The Great Leslie, he wears nothing but white, performs death-defying feats with never a hair misplaced nor a dirty fingernail. From time to time his teeth literally sparkle. Jack Lemmon, reading his lines at a steady 130 decibels, is the spoof villain. As black-clad Professor Fate, equipped with a stovepipe hat, a moustache to twirl and gnomish assistant (Peter Falk), he is forever launching devilish devices against Leslie and forever being Foiled Again. Natalie Wood is a pert, eigar-puffing suffragette who goes along as girl reporter on the great automobile race from New York to Paris, via Siberia.

With a wham and a bam, a sock and a pow. Director Edwards' accumulation of clichés explodes around the world, pausing for Curtis to demonstrate his torso and his skill with the épée, and for Lemmon to do a tedious bit as a faggish Mittel-European prince. No pastiche of the old masters would he complete without a pie fight. This one is the Ben-Hur of pie fights-it splatters more than 2,000 real cream pies of assorted flavors, and took five days to shoot. The scene even has a plot: Will Tony Curtis get one in the snoot or won't he? Or would it be a waste of perfectly good pie? It would be a shame to divulge the answer. This is about the most interesting development

in the movie's last hour or so. Festivalities

Pity the city so itty and bitty that it has no film festival. Berlin's 15th was in June: Venice's 26th ended two weeks ago: Rio de Janeiro is cranking up for its first: New York's third just closed its doors.

Alphaville was New York's opener. One of the ten movies French Director Jean-Luc Godard has managed to make before the age of 35, it won the top prize al Berlin--the Golden Bear. At Lincoln Center it seemed that a Golden Boar would have been more appropriate. So absorbed is Godard with his razzle-duzzle camera work, inside jokes.



Oh, well, surely you know by this time how convenient our New York-to-London schedule is. Now all that remains is to discover what unique pleasures we offer en route. The sumptuous warmth of Indian atmosphere and hospitality. The thoughtful service of our charming sari-clad hostesses. The serene assurance of our Boeing 707 Jets and the veteran crews who pilot them. Small wonder that you arrive in London feeling pampered as a maharajah. And - should you find we've spoiled you for any other mode of travel - you can

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Water is pumped through this pipe

Union Electric solved the problem by chopping the top off Profit Mountain and building a huge reservoir three. At the bottom of the mountain they built a power station and another reservoir, then joined them with an immense tunnel cut through solid rook. At night, they pump about 5 million tons of water through this tunnel (called a penstock) into the upper reservoir, using low-cost electric power available from other plants.





and stored the night before

During peak load hours, the water plunges down through the 7,000-foot-long penstock. It takes 8 hours to empty the upper reservoir. The water spins the turbines that turn the electric generators. It's like a storage battery. They recharge it at night, discharge it during the day. Rated capacity: 350,000 kilowatts.



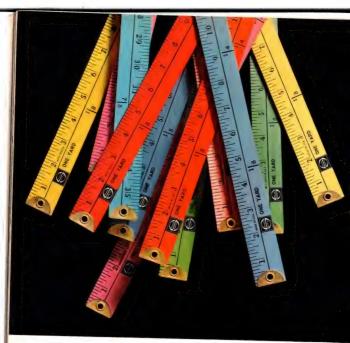
on a mountaintop at Taum Sauk

The water pressure at the bottom of the penstock is enormous 100 pounds per square inch), so the last 1,800-foot section is lined with steel . . . in this case, a very special kind of steel innovated by United States Steel called USS "T-1" Steep.

USS "T-1" Steel is three times as strong as regular carbon steel, so they could use much thinner plates for the tunnel liner. This saved many tons of steel and thousands of dollars. USS "T-1" Steel has shown the way to reduce the steel required as much as 50°; in penstocks in many parts of the world. Perhaps USS "T-1" Steel can save money for you, too. The same qualities that make it ideal for penstocks make it ideal for many other applications requiring exceptional strength and toughness.

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and technique of making up a movie as he goes along that he commits the bore's besetting and inevitable sin of endless repetition-under the delusion that his audience is having as much fun as he is

The film's period is the future: its genus, science fiction. With a secretagent raincoat and a face like a well eroded cliff. U.S. Actor Eddie Constantine, who specializes in playing American tough guys in French thrillers. is checking in at a hotel in Alphaville. capital of some distant galaxy. He says he is a reporter from Figaro-Pravda. but he is really Outer-World Agent Lemmy Caution (his name in a popular French gangster series) on assignment to destroy Alphaville's boss computer, Alpha 60, and its inventor, Dr. Von

A hellgirl shows Lemmy to his room and in robotlike manner takes off most of her clothes. She is an official Seduc-



KARINA & CONSTANTINE More like a Golden Boar

tress, she says, and she is about to take a bath with him. He slaps her around a bit ("I can find my own broads") and sets about contacting a fellow agent (Akim Tamiroff). Expiring in the arms of another Seductress. Tamiroff gasps that Lemmy must make Alpha 60 destroy itself. To this end Lemmy takes up with Von Braun's daughter Natacha (Anna Karina). Casually killing his way through the glassy, nocturnal city, which has such place names as Heisenherg Avenue and Mathematics Park. he quickly exhausts his vein of satire and Alphaville begins to go preachy.

Godard insists, suggests, bleats, hints. resterates, elaborates, declares and whispers that the machine is dehumanizing man-a message that seems somewhat familiar. All he offers for relief from this sermon is cinematic hark-backs to other movies, presumably entertaining to I-can-remember-more-movies-thanyou cognoscenti. From time to time the optic nerves are assaulted by glaring lights, sudden switches to film-negative images, and frames of pop art irrelevance spliced into the action. It is such a long way to the final fade, in which

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ELIEL and LOEB COMPANY

175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, III. 60604 WAbash 2-3961 Natacha masters the forbidden word "love," naturally—that moviegoers may feel they have been numbed by one of Alphaville's own devices for eliminating undesirables: a theater where audiences are electrocuted in their seats.

The Shop on High Street, made last year by Czechoslovakian Co-Directors Ján Kadár and Elmar Klos, took festival-goers in New York back to the year 1942, when the Jews of a little Slova kian town incredulously learned that Hitler's pogrom had begun. Shop starts as a warm and well played village comedy. Tono Brtko (Josef Króner) is a simple and straightforward carpenter in Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia who hatehis brother-in-law, the local Gauleiter but accepts a supposedly lucrative plum from him-appointment as "Aryan manager" and ideological overseer of a Jewish button shop,

The shop's aged proprietor, Polish Actress Ida Kamińska, cannot compre hend Tono's function and assumes that he has been sent by the kindly government to be her assistant. She needs help; instead of being a rich source of profit, the shop consists of a few dozen empty button boxes, and only Jewish charity keeps it going. A deep affection grows up between the little carpenter and the woman-with which the movie begins to grow less funny. The climax comes with a roundup of Jews for the concentration camps. Should Tono risk hiding his friend or force her to join the frightened crowd in the square? The end is a moving, ironic illumination of the small-scale greed and failure of nerve that enabled the Nazis to triumph over so many free men.

Film, written by Samuel Beckett, played both the Venice and New York lests. It is a stark, black-and-white por trait of an old man who awaits death in a small, lonely room. Seeking absolute solitude, he turns out his cat and dog, closes the curtains, covers the parrot cage and goldfish bowl with his coat. and blacks out the room's only mirror Finally, he destroys the last reference to the world in which he has lived, a packet of old photographs. But he cannot escape himself, and as he lifts his eyes to the barren wall before him, he comes face to face with the image of his own deadpan likeness, with a patch over one blind eye. Except for that moment of revelation, the actor's face is never seen; he plays the rest of the 22 minute film with his back to the camera. relying on his narrow shoulders, dragging feet and sensitive hands to express his total desolation.

The startling but quite predictable reason that Film scores is its sole actor. Buster Keaton, 68, who was known to generations of silent-filmgeers as the funny man who never smiled. And Keaton is the movie's toughest critic. "I don't know what the picture's about," he complains. "It's so goddam arty I'm surprised the audience drin't walk out."

IS YOUR ADVERTISING MANAGER AFRAID OF NETWORK RADIO?

Some ad managers are so busy putting together company budgets, giving presentations, guiding sales promotions and attending meetings that they haven't the chance to dig deeply into their media schedule.

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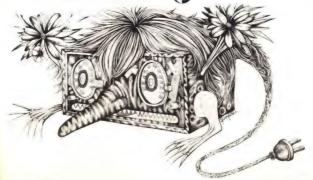
But, what's a busy ad manager to do? If he has no time, he has no time.

Well, if he hasn't looked into network radio for the past five years or so, just this once he should make time. A good ad manager can contribute heavily to a company's success. It pays him to know facts his competition may not. Especially if it can mean a more effective, more economical way to sell.

Many ad managers have already taken that step. They've investigated network radio on their own and discovered all the companies now using it. They've found that more people are listening to more radios more often than ever before. Frequently, they've decided that network radio offers a unique powerful way to reach the audience they want to reach.

It isn't accidental that network radio has so much to offer. At ABC we've put a lot into the medium so astute ad managers can get a lot out. We believe in network radio. Once you know all the facts you will too. They're as simple as ABC.





You must be a new girl. I'm Ernie Whipple of Resilient Steel. They all know me here.



Mr. Sidewinder

Would you give Artie Phlapp a buzzin Purchasing?

Mr. Phlapp has been transferred to our new office in Bent Sumach, Utah.



Well then, let me see Jack Sidewinder in Solid Tubing.



How about Red Klunk. in Engineering?

Mr. Klunk has been promoted to Manager of our Yokahama facility.



Mr. Yarborough has been replaced by Elwood Mr. Fortescue, who has just resigned. Yarborough-



Oscar! Thank goodness you're still here.



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Emerson called him "the greatest writer who ever lived." Claudel considered him a "great solemn ass." Jung pronounced him "a prophet." Evelyn Wauph dismissed him as a wayward dabbler in philosophy. Valety said he was "one of the luckiest throws that late has ever allowed the human race to make."

The enormous enigma of Johann Wolfgang Goethe has bewildered and fascinated two centuries of Western culture. In Germany he is worshiped as a demi-divinity: Albert Schweitzer, for instance, modeled much of his life on Goethe's. Yet in the English

Goethes, Yel in the Englishspeaking world his works are very little read. The Goethe of transallantic replatation is the plaster Zeus of Weimar who thundered princes ("Bleesed are three who draw near to the great of this world!"). Of I works, only Fanus is Jamous, Jargely because Charles Gouned made grand open of it, and only a few of his finest lyrics century translation.

Now at last Goethe's long relegation to librarefied limbo may be ending. In 1962, Poet W. H. Auden published a handsome translation of his Italian Journey. In 1963, Poetess Louise Bogan collaborated with Elizabeth Mayer on a readable resetting of Elective Affinities. Poet Louis MacNeice. before his death, released a version of Faust that is uniformly the finest in the language. And Poets Robert Lowell, Stephen Spender and Randall Jarrell are all hard at work on English versions of Croethe's verse.

Titon with Worts, What has been haddy needed to give form and focus to the Goethe revival is rain maportant new hisgraphy, and Greek Richard Friedenthal has now provided in his Goethe (World's SK 50), a best seller in German and the first mapor twok about Greek to be publish in early 20 years, he takes no form the control of German Hardward and the first mapor of German Hardward and the season along with a startling collection of warts.

Goethe was a notable philosopher, a reache professional scientist, a successful political administrator, a stylist second none in German literature, a major novelist and dramatist, and probabils the most richly expressive lyric poet in kind but not in gains who differed in kind but not in gains who differed man 5hakeepears. He wrote a hundred times more than either of them—bit collected works fill 150 volumes—and consequently more of what he wrote is duted. The Surrows of Yuanu Wester.

for instance, reads in this unsentimental century like scap opera written in gold ink. But his linest works—philyeniu.

Pasio. Lective Alfanties—embrace a ready of experience, and in them all logs of experience, and in them all logs. The property of the

Goethe's greatest masterpiece, however, was Goethe. His character, though flawed, was a work of art; his life, though often desperately unhappy, was a singular achievement. Torn apart by

GOETHE SKATING WITH MOTHER Search for the secret node.

huge and various talents that plunged like wild horses in all directions, he was driven by the threat of emotional dismemberment to seek the true center of his personality. The search for this "secret node" in which all conflicts could be troughled was Goethe's obsession, most practical was forethe observations of the dark continent where Freud and Jung, a century later, made their greatest discoveries.

Prodigy & Breakdown, Goethe's brill linner was evident early, and so were his problems. His mother, a gay young heires with a wild agne of genius in her own disposition, strongly overstimulated the hoy, and his father, a soher Frankfurt lawyer, gave little shape to the office of the solid strongly overstimtion of the solid strongly of the English, French, Italian, Greek, Lalia, At 16 he had a serious previous break down. In desperation he began to write ""to say what 'suffer," Sweed by art, ""to say what 'suffer," Sweed by art, he romantically vowed "to convert my entire life into a work of art."

A brilliant new Goethe emerged from the first of his many metamorphoses. Deep-hested, and tall (5 ft. 11 in) for is time, he had the body of an athlete and the head of a young god. His eyes, huge and black blazed with intense in-telligence. Powerful images. emotions like great knoted snakes' overwhelmed him. Sometimes in his seizures he could not distinguish between past he could not distinguish between past he could not distinguish between past he walking toward him, and as if figure was alking toward him, and as if figure was himself, his Doppelainure.

Geyser of Words. Again, poetry saved his sanity, "Effortless and unpreventable," it burst out of him like a gey-

day. From the first his verses was simple, sensual, strong; though he aday. From the first his verses was simple, sensual, strong; though he continually induced his readers to feel produce their own images, to feel produce their own images, to feel produce their own images, to feel the produce their own images, to feel the produce their own images, to feel their own the produced a five-set farrage called Gitz von Berlichtinnen that read like second-rate Shakespeare but made him famots overright as a made him famots overright as a called Stirrin und Drain, Glorin and Stress).

Two years later, Goothe suffered another reastive commutation, and in less than three weeks produced The Sorrows of Youne Werther, a novel that sweept across Enther, a novel that sweept across Enther the two that we the two that Werther wore and that millions of young men now affected. To the disguss of their elders, they also went in for such Wortherisms also went in for such Wortherisms in 18th century Germany) nude systemical.

At 25, Guelhe was one of the most famous writers in the world —and one of the most painfully confused. "I feet," he wrote grimly, "like the rim of a wheel that goes round and round and round and round and rover gets nearer to the axle." Was marriage what he needed? He got himself engaged, but had nightmares in which his funcée tried to shut im up in a sack. Was a job what he needed? Fate made him an offer, and he took it.

The Von Stein Affair. In November 1775, at the tage of 26, Goethe packed up and headed east to become a cultural and political adviser to Karl August, the 18-year-old Duke of Weimar. The nove was a decisive one. From 1775 until his death in 1832. Weimar was Goethe's home, the site of his sufferings, triumphs and transformations.

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any other savings association in the whole of Chicagoland. We're just as popular with families who are buying or

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Year after year, increasing numbers of both savers and home buyers get that good, safe First Federal feeling of security.



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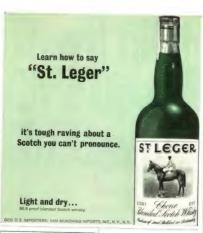
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Ask for "work-and-play" reservations: Phone (312) 299-4422 6465 N. Mannheim Rd., Des Plaines. III. AWARDED FOUR STARS by MOBIL-GUIDE and she was just what Goethe needed. She was married and had produced seven children—no danger of being put in a sack: and at 33, as Schiller noted later, "she was a truly singular woman, with a gentle seriousness and candout in her face."

Within two months of their meeting. Goethe became vigorously active in the government of the duchy, and for the better part of a decade served as the duke's first minister. He built roads. planned forests, reclaimed land, framed fiscal and foreign policy. In a year he made himself a competent geologist. and from stones he went to bones. Dut ing the next ten years, he made two important contributions to anatomical science: he demonstrated that the skull is an enlarged and specialized vertebra and in a human skeleton discovered vestiges of the intermaxillary bonewhich until that time had been observed

only in the skeletons of lower animals The Italian Journey, At 36, after a ten-year pursuit of order. Goethe suddenly realized that order was cold, that Frau von Stein lacked animal warmth He began to long for passion, for Italy -"the land where the lemons bloom! Thus, in 1786, Goethe began his celebrated Italian journey. "The light, the colors, the forms!" he exulted in Flor ence. "Every day I cast a new skin! Every day I discover a new faculty!" In Rome he also found a new mistress and for the first time experienced "true naked love." "I see with feeling eyes," he wrote, "I feel with seeing hands!

Two years of this, and Goethe once more was changed profoundly. "Every thing is coming together," he wrote in wonder. "I see unity, the whole," The whole that Goethe experienced was a mystical thing: it was himself, it was God, it was Nature. But to Goethe, a child of the Enlightenment. Nature was the ultimate reality. Man was a part of Nature and so was his art. "Great works of art are supreme works of Nature carried out in accordance with Nature's laws." God was a part of Nature, and in Nature he creatively evolved. To Goe the, the end and all of living was crea tion-"to die and to become!"-and to the task of creation he ruthlessly devoted all his energies during the last

Tragedy of Christiane, Somebody was sure to get hurt by such a monomania and somebody did. On his return from Italy, Goethe took up with a factory girl named Christiane Vulpius, a charm ing young thing of 23 who, as he once remarked, "made the mattress shake." To Goethe, the affair was a convenience: to Christiane, it was a tragedy The court of Weimar called her "Goe the's pig," and he did not allow her to share his table when company was pres ent. As the years passed, Christiane took to drink and ran to fat. After 20 years. in a fit of remorse, Goethe married her: but the damage had been done. Christi ane died at 50, a broken woman,

Goethe's problem, says Friedenthal,

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was one that commonly afflicts the creative temperament: he experienced every woman as a potential mother and himself as an eternal child. To the end, Goethe carried this trace of the infantile, a cold little core of narcissism that all his genuine passion and warmth could never quite dissolve. It accounts for the arrogance of his old age, but it also accounts for the surging incredible productivity of those years-the eternal child in Goethe was an unfailing source of creativity. In the last half of his life Goethe completed five major dramas, four long novels, a 12.111-line narrative poem, a six-volume treatise on color, a ten-volume autobiography, a threevolume edition of his Conversations with Eckermann, and several thousand short-

The Last Masterpiece. "Under these white locks," he bellowed when he was 73, "there is an Aetna!" And Aetna



GOETHE IN OLD AGE Under white hairs, an Aetna.

erupted to the end. At 82, three months before his death, froethe summoned his last forces and completed the drama that, after La Commedia of Dante Alipheri, must be accounted the greatestingle poem of the Western world-

Fatist, as Goethe conceives him, is the image of Western man; man sundered, as Croethe was, by an intolerable antithesis of spirit and substance. Faust eries out: "Two beings ah! within my breast are fighting!" One clings to the earth, one "mightily thrusts upward to the sky." Salvation, for Goethe, lies in man's capacity to reconcile these onposites in creative activity. For creation for a true birth, the feminine vessel is necessary as well as the masculine spark; but the problem of woman involves the problem of evil; and so Faust sells his soul to the Devil in return for the love of the loveliest woman alive. Seduced by the Devil, he seduces Gretchen, gets her with child, abandons her to a disgraceful death. At the end of Part One, Faust is doomed.

In Part Two—which differs from Part One as King Lear differs from Romeo and Juliet—the action shifts from

the physical to the metaphysical plane. The hero descends into the creative un-conscious. (Die Militer) to find the lemnine principle (Helena) that can save his soul from damnation by inspiring him to creative activity. After many agonizing struggles. Helena is won and Fatut is saved—at the mo-unique land out of the relatively reclaiming land out of the relatively reclaiming land out of the relatively reclaiming the property of the relative preclaiming the consciousness.

The Final Statement. In the final lines of the drama, Goethe permits himself for the first time in his creative career to look beyond man's earthly life and ponder man's supernal condition:

All that is transient
Is but reflection;
The insufficient

Here finds perfection: What never could be said, Here it is done:

Liternal womanhead Summons us on.

These are the last lines Goethe put on paper, Yet like Faust, he died in the act of creation, in an ultimate meta-unrephosis. On March 22, 1832, weak-ened by a painful inflammation of the lungs, the old man sat in an easy chair and stared into the darkening world. Whore light! He nutermized. But the light could no longer reach him. As speech failed and his senses failed, he speech failed and his senses failed, he the world with the world his covered his knees. Writting, he died.

Thin Reality, Thin Dream

MISS MACINTOSH, MY DARLING by Marguerite Young. 1,198 pages. Scribner

The mind boggles. The disc slips Marguerite Young's phantasmagnoric novel of a dream journey across the U.S. contains I.198 pages. Some phantasmagnoric novel? Only a fictional pressure of the properties of the

for publication."
Ledge of Actuality. In fact, this is an untrageously had book, written by an untrageously had book, written by an experience of the control of the contro

Who wants to lose all that money on a car?



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Enough cement to build Grand Coulee.

Miss MacIntosh, who may have been a man and who was almost certainly a suicide. All this is recalled on a nightmarish bus trip, which the middle-aged Vera takes, or does not take, in search of the dead Miss MacIntosh.

This is unpromising in summation and wholly unreadable in execution. The author's method is to teeter on the window ledge of actuality for a few sentences at the beginning of each chapter and then jump into vagueness, singing like Ophelia

Big Bod Books. How did such a book come to be written? The author's error may have been in accepting too literally a favorite lancy of the 20th century the psychiatric truism that omens seen in dreams are more accurate than those visible to the waking mind

As to the publisher, there are two possibilities. One is that Scribner recalled, in a wistful twinge of corporate memory, that Thomas Wolfe manuscripts used to arrive in packing cases, too. The other is that the publisher is employing the Big Bad Books technique. This variance of the Big Lie depends on reviewers becoming nervous and thinking that no book could be that big and that incoherent without being a little bit great. If Scribner can squeeze one "vast panorama" out of one important-sounding reviewer, Novelist Young has nothing to worry about. Unless, of course, the air conditioning fails,

The Ability to Loathe

ONE OF THE FOUNDERS by P H. Newby. 285 pp. Lippincott. \$4.95

One evening after a hard day at the office, a chap named Hedges is met at the front door by Mrs. Hedges, who hands him a stiff shot of sherry and a nasty bit of news he is now, and for several months has been, a cuckold. A bit of rough weather, that But as a British civil servant, Hedges takes a



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Tible, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965



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firm grip on his brolly and does the decent thing. Even after his wife divorces him and marries the other bloke, he still sends her birthday cards and occasionally advances the new couple a few quid to keep things going. People call him a chump, and Hedges is vaguely aware that they are right, but what can a man do when he lacks the "ability to loathe?"

Bloody well develop it. And so he does in the course of this minor, defit. deficiously droll and sometimes startingly profound little novel by P. H. Newby (The Barbary Light. Revolution and Roses). The most ingenious and beguiling Puck to appear on the scene since Henry Green came popping out of the all-too-hollow log of contemporary English literature.

Learning to loathe isn't easy for a man who would much rather learn to love, and for a long time Hedges evades the issue. He seaks off to spend the night with a "sordid woman"—he is shocked to discover that she doesn't have twin beds. He makes a pass at a cute trick who works for him—he is startled to get stabbed through the instep by the stilletto heel.

And then one day, after a symbolic and gloriously silly baptism in an oilyslimy estuary, he strides sopping and transfigured into what may or may not be a religious vision: "He saw the ball of shining fog float ever so slowly along until it caught up with him. Now he walked in the ball of fire, in the feeling that at last he could stop fighting. He surrendered. He had no anxiety. He gave. He floated and gave, like a cloud breathing out light." Somehow, after that, Hedges can both love and loathe. He loathes his ex-wife and publicly informs her of the fact. He loves the girl with the stiletto heel and promptly takes her to wife. Happy ending? In his

concluding sentence, Author Newby murmurs drily: "They lived more or

less happily for quite a long time after. Current & Various THE YOUNG VISITORS by John Wain

214 pages. Viking. \$4.50.

What happens when Moscow girl deegate meets local London Red? Twistski in a Soho bar, for one thing. But not really a new twistski. He explores her Communist lines, they go off to his flat to have their own Communist party, social realism ensues, and almost everyone ends up hating Communism. End of story, Save the \$4.50.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE by Heinrich Böll. 148 pages. McGraw-Hill. \$3.95

In these two novellas Germany's Heinrich Boll (Irle Cloven), like a brain surgeon performing an exploratory operation, opens up two representative Germans of the war generation, one a merchant, one a soldier. Without comment he inspects the devastation within them. Without comment he sews them up again. Diagnosis: something is rotter in the State of Germany.







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BOEING 737

TIME, SEPTEMBER 24, 1965



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